THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 99. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

WEST INDIES.

Insurrectionary Movements in Cuba—A Presidential Contest in Hayti.

By an arrival yesterday we have advices to the 17th instant from the West Indies:—

CUBA.

What is Thought of Annexation.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent writes from Havana as follows:—

There has been, since the expeditions of Lopez, and his execution, October 1, 1851, a great misunderstanding in the United States with respect to the feeling of the Cubans towards our Government. Thousands of people to-day in the States think that these people would rejoice to join the American Union. This is a mistake. There is no people in the world more jealous of foreigners than the native Cubans. The Mexicans are not more so.

The Cuban population of this island would be glad of "independence, some would supplement it by annexation;" out, it should be added, "a very few." There is a great dislike to Spanish rule and this is quite natural. Our fathers raised a revolution because they were taxed by England without the privilege of representation. Precisely the same thing here, with this difference, viz:—our fathers did have a few offices and emoluments. Not so with the Cubans. The produce and commerce of Cuba support an army of 20,000 men, and a considerable navy beside, in which there are very few or no Cubans to be counted. The Custom House, the lottery—in short, every office in the island is in the hands of the Spaniards.

Insurrection Among the Peasants.

"According to telegrams received in Yara, jurisdiction of Manzanilla, a party of peasants (or country people) raised an insurrection on the 10th instant, but the heads of the party are not as yet known." The statement is then made that a small fight had taken place between a column of Government troops and these bandits, and that the latter were soon put to flight, leaving one dead and a few arms scattered here and there. This order was published on the 14th. On the same day another order was inserted in the *Gaceta*, referring to the state of matters in Porto Rico. Captain General Pavia thinks that quiet will soon be entirely restored there. He states that one Rojas (a Venezuelan) and his brothers are the principal agitators, and doubts their ability to escape.

The same official journal contains another order, published yesterday, stating that a battle had taken place between the insurrectionary party and the Government troops near Tunis, Cuba; that the latter had triumphed, taking a quantity of prisoners. Perhaps this rising would have assumed much larger dimensions had not General Lersundi recognized officially the Provisional Junta, which he did on last Monday morning, the 11th. The *Gaceta* and *Diario de la Marina* each issued a *boletin extraordinire* in the morning, and an extra in the evening, apprising the public of what had happened in the Peninsula, and what government was really existing. Should things remain tranquil in Spain, there need be apprehended no trouble on this island; but should a civil war break out over there, there would be bloodshed here.

HAYTI.

Dissensions Among the People.

The New York *Times'* correspondent says:—

Intelligence from Port-au-Prince to the 5th inst. represents that on the 22d of September General Dominguez was proclaimed President at Miragoane, and that towards the same time Nissage Sagel was so honored at St. Mare, and one Rebecca at Jacmel. So there are now four claimants in the field.

But Salnave having nine points of the law on his side, has decidedly the advantage over all others, and appears disposed to make the most of it. On the 1st instant he was at Petit Goave, where he was received and entertained with all the honors—salutes, *Te Deum*, etc.

On the 28th the revolutionists made an attack upon Gonaives, which was defended by the "Invincible" Victoria Chevalier with so much determination that the assailants were repulsed with considerable loss. Salnave is making use of his naval force with great advantage.

FOREST FIRES.

Great Conflagration in Washington Territory.

The *Oregonian* of recent date gives the following account of fires in that State:—

"A correspondent at Martin's Bluff, W. T., sends us the following information concerning the destructive fires in the woods on the north side of the Columbia river. The fire is more destructive and extends over a larger area than has ever before been known. On the morning of the 14th, as the family of our correspondent were sitting down to breakfast, a neighbor rushed in and informed them that the fire was rapidly approaching the dwelling. Leaving their breakfast untouched, they ran for a place of safety, and were barely in time to escape being cut off from retreat by the fire. They reached the residence of Mr. Martin, on the bluff. The woods for miles around the residence of Mr. Martin were a mass of flames. Men, women, and children all went to work with a will to save the buildings. The mill and other buildings belonging to Mr. Martin took fire a great many times; oneof the buildings had a large hole burned in the roof, and it was only by the most strennous efforts that anything was saved. The fire ran through the orchard and burned nearly all of the fences on the place. Mr. Justice, whose place is half a mile from that of Mr. Martin, lost everything—his house, fence, crops, and everything completely swept away.

"The telegraph line is burned down for miles, and in some places the wires have been melted for several feet by the heat. The wind created by the fire tore up fruit trees by the roots. Mr. Burk lost some fences, and had the hardest kind of work to save his buildings. I learn that G. Love had to sit up all night and watch his houses, etc. Mr. Lewis Miller's place in the timber is all burnt up—rails, fences, houses, etc. John Bogarths had a hard time to save his place. The fire travelled at the rate of at least five miles an hour for a time in the dry timber. The fire is still raging, and there is no telling the amount of damage it will do. The roads are filled with fallen timber. The wind carried large pieces of bark fully one mile; leaves, etc., were carried for at least three miles."

FORTUNATE.

A Narrow Escape from a Terrible Death.

The citizens of Troy, N. Y., were startled on Thursday evening last by a rumor that Mr. John Magill, ex-City Commissioner, a worthy citizen and an extensive builder, had been buried in the sewer now being constructed by him, under contract with the city, in the alley between Second and Third streets. About half-past five o'clock Mr. Magill went down into the sewer, both sides of which had been braced carefully with strong spiles, to inspect the work. The opening was full fifteen feet deep, and the bottom was reached by a ladder. The opening across was not more than four feet. The soil was of a soft, gravelly nature, and the heavy rains of the last few days undoubtedly swelled it to an unusual degree.

As Mr. Magill reached the bottom, and while standing upright, the earth on both sides caved in, burying him up to his shoulder pits. His head was erect, and he was able to breathe. The earth above him was properly secured, and no more fell. His cries attracted the attention of his employes. Lights were quickly procured, and, on being lowered, Mr. Magill's head was seen just above the surface. But who was willing to go down to assist him? was the next question. The opening reminded one of the appearance of a grave. The banks were liable to cave in at any moment, and it required a man of nerve and cool courage to descend to Mr. Magill's assistance. But men were found equal to the task, and to these men Mr. Magill owes his life.

The work of shovelling the earth away was necessarily slow, owing to the narrow space at the bottom. The work was carried on cautiously, to guard against the caving in of the exposed sides. Mr. Magill conversed freely with his friends on *terra firma*, and was remarkably cool and collected under the circumstances. A few minutes before 9 o'clock his rescuers accomplished their task, and one of their number, William O'Neil, brought him on his shoulders to the surface, to the unbounded joy of thousands of citizens who were attracted to the spot. The sufferer was perfectly helpless, his extremities being numb and lifeless. His limbs were rubbed with alcohol, and a circulation was speedily restored. He appeared to be very much prostrated. At a late hour on Thursday evening he was very comfortable, and he expects to be out again in a few days.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Result in West Virginia.

The following despatch indicates the magnitude of the Republican triumph in West Virginia:—

WHEELING, Oct. 25—Midnight.—The Republican majority in 27 counties, casting four-fifths of the vote of the State, is 4267. The remaining counties will not materially change this. In the First district Duval, the Republican candidate for Congress, has 600 majority. In the Second McGrew (Rep.) has 2200 majority. Returns from six counties of the Third district indicate from 800 to 1000 majority for Witcher (Rep.) We have from 30 to 40 Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, numbering 78 members. The Democratic specials claiming the State are deliberate and persistent lies, intended for effect on the country.

W. P. HUBBARD,
Secretary Republican State Committee.

Both Parties Still Claim the Election.

WHEELING, Oct. 26.—The *Intelligencer* (Republican) this morning says:—"Our whole State ticket is elected by a majority which will not fall below 3500, and may reach 4500. We shall have almost, if not quite, our usual majority in the Legislature, and have elected beyond peradventure our Congressmen in the First and Second districts, and returns from the Third district remove the doubts of General Witcher's election."

The *Register* (Democrat) says:—"Tolerably complete reports from eighteen counties out of the fifty-three composing the State show net Democratic gains of 2500, and the same ratio of gain through the State, which ratio certainly exists, will give us West Virginia by a handsome majority."

The "World" Sees Great Democratic Gains.

The following is the special to the New York *World*:—

WHEELING, West Virginia, October 25.—Returns from the State election come in slowly, but all show large Democratic gains. Thirteen counties fully heard from show Democratic gains as follows:—Brooke, 57; Hampshire, 200; Harrison, 200; Kanawha, 300; Lewis, 250; Marion, 250; Marshall, 150; Mineral, 100; Pleasants, 100; Taylor, 250; Wetzel, 150; Wirt, 70; Wood, 400. The radicals claim 50 gain in Braxton and 50 in Putnam. Net Democratic in fifteen counties, 2377. The same proportion of gains throughout the remaining thirty-eight counties will make the State Democratic by 2000. Democratic authorities claim that the gain in the remainder of the State will be much heavier, as the bulk of the new registration, which is heavy and largely Democratic, was made in districts from which there has been no return as yet. They expect 2000 majority in the Greenbrier Valley alone, and are confident of 3000 majority in the State. In five Senatorial districts heard from the Democrats carry three—a gain of two. The State Executive Committee are confident of large gains in the lower house, a majority on joint ballot, and a Democratic successor to Mr. Van Winkle in the United States Senate. The registration books were opened yesterday. Large additions were made and four-fifths of the new enrolment are Democratic. You may reckon this State sure for Seymour and Blair. Republicans are depressed. Democrats are active, aggressive, and determined to repeat their victory.

Republicans profess to have heard from counties casting three-fourths of the vote of the State in 1866, and claim a majority of 3000. Their estimate does not include the counties in which the new registration was heaviest and where the Democrats will have probably 6000 majority.

The Result of the Ohio State Election.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 24.

Three counties remain to be heard from in Ohio—Hocking, Licking, and Sandusky. A revision of the figures and the addition of official returns from several counties received yesterday show the following result:—

For Sherwood, Republican	280,107
For Hubbard, Democrat	240,036
Sherwood's majority	20,071
Net Republican gain over 1867	13,876
Total vote, as far as reported	500,143
Increase of vote in 1868	15,916

The complete vote of the Eighth and Seventeenth Congressional districts has been received since our tables were published. In the former, John Beatty's (Republican) majority is 918; in the latter, Ambler (Republican) is elected by the handsome majority of 3396.

RELIGIOUS.

Consecration of a Bishop of the P. E Church.

At Grace Church, New York, yesterday, the ceremony of consecrating a Bishop according to the imposing ritual of the Episcopal Church was witnessed by a large congregation. The divine who received the Episcopal robes was Rev. Dr. Charles Franklin Robertson, S. T. D. who was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Missouri last September. The services commenced at 10:30 o'clock, and were prolonged nearly three hours. Several of the extreme ritualistic forms were dispensed with, such as the processional and the antiphonal. The venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, was the presiding Bishop. Among the prelates assisting in the consecration were Bishops McCoskrey, of Michigan; Johns, of Virginia; Lee, of Iowa; Potter, of New York; and Lay, of Arkansas, besides several of the reverend clergy, who appeared in full vestments. Morning prayers were first repeated by Rev. Messrs. Middleton, of Connecticut; Corbett, of Illinois; and Tustin, of Wisconsin; after which followed the ante-communion service. This was conducted by Bishops McCoskrey, Lay, Johns, and Lee. Next came the presentation of testimonials, showing that Rev. Dr. Robertson had been duly and properly elected Bishop of Missouri, which were read by Rev. Mr. Perry, of Connecticut, Secretary of the House of Deputies, and Rev. Henry C. Potter, also Secretary and Rector of Grace Church. Subsequently a sermon was preached by Bishop Lay, whose text was taken from the First Epistle of St. Peter, 1st chapter, 5th verse:—"And when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away." The Bishop elect was admonished to follow the example of Christ in his sacred teachings; to consult and inspire his clerical brethren; to devoutly look after the spiritual welfare of his parishioners; doing these precious duties, he would receive a crowing and eternal reward. At the conclusion of the sermon Rev. Dr. Robertson was invested with his rochet, and was then presented by Bishops Potter and Johns to the presiding Bishop for consecration. After the administering of the prescribed oath, followed by the reading of the litany and other services, the Bishop elect was invested with his Episcopal habit by Rev. Drs Berkeley and Corbyn, of Missouri. This was followed by the imposition of hands by all six Bishops. The service included the Communion, and terminated with the Benediction. Appropriate hymns were sung during the ceremony. The newly ordained Bishop is a graduate of the Theological Seminary of New York and has heretofore been connected with the Church of New York, being located at Malone.

GRANT.

Another of the General's Letters.

The Detroit *Post* publishes the following letter written by General Grant in February, 1863, to General W. F. Reynolds, of Detroit, Superintendent of the Lake Survey. The letter, by its early date and confident tone, shows that Vicksburg was not taken by accident, or by a happy stroke of luck:—

BEFORE VICKSBURG, Feb. 23, 1863.—Dear Reynolds—A large mail, the first in a week, has just arrived, and in it yours. I hasten to answer, but will necessarily be short, having a number of letters to write to go out by the 12 M. mail. I am much obliged to you for your kind expression of confidence. The reduction of Vicksburg is a heavy contract, but I feel very confident of success. Since arriving here, however, the amount of rain that has fallen has been a great drawback to our progress. It is now impossible to effect a landing on the east bank of the river at any point from which Vicksburg can be reached, except under the guns of the enemy. By passing below and taking Port Hudson it would give nigh land all the way up to operate on, and give, in addition, co-operation from Banks' forces. Hoping news from this Department will be favorable to our cause, I remain, truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

THE BINCKLEY AFFAIR.

A Complicated Muddle—Binckley, Mrs. Stephens, and Fitch.

The alleged revenue frauds, which are being conducted with so much ability by Mr. Binckley, are causing some rich developments, and bringing all manner of people within their investigation. The following correspondence, in the New York morning papers, will explain itself:—

To the Editor of the *Tribune*:—Sir: I regret exceedingly to be compelled to refer to Mrs Stephens again in connection with the Binckley investigation, which has terminated so unfortunately for myself. Mrs. Stephens certainly cannot have forgotten the conversation which occurred at the Executive Mansion, in Washington, on the 12th ult., in which there were several participants, and among them Green Cay Smith, Senator Fowler, Mr. Yeaton, Captain Lewis, and, perhaps one or two others, at which time these charges against Mr. Courtney were prepared by myself, and which she and others very positively and emphatically urged me to present to the President, as constituting good and sufficient grounds for Mr. Courtney's removal from office. I cannot choose to discuss this subject at present, or refer to the shameful manner in which I have been betrayed and abandoned. I shall soon publish a statement of all the facts in this affair, and then let the responsibility fall where it properly belongs.

Respectfully, etc., GEORGE A. FITCH.

New York, Oct 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the *Tribune*.—Sir:—We read in your paper to-day, under the head of "Naturalization Frauds," the following:—"But District-Attorney Courtney—another Tammany Democrat—sides with the defense, and the examination is postponed to Saturday next."

It is justice to Mr Courtney to say that in no respect has he sided with the defense, but has done all that should be done by an upright and energetic officer in the investigation and prosecution of a charge of a great crime. He opposed the adjournment, and only consented to a postponement until to-day—not next Saturday—upon our suggestion, for reasons satisfactory to ourselves. Yours respectfully,

JAMES T. BRADY,
JOHN SEDGWICK.

New York, Oct. 24, 1868.

FORREST THE BUTCHER.

The Fort Pillow Massacre—Forrest's Despatches.

The Ku-Klux Democracy, says the Akron (Ohio) *Beacon*, on the 22d instant, have labored desperately to show that the Fort Pillow massacre was not so bad as represented, and if it was, that it was not perpetrated by or through the orders of General Forrest. This matter is pretty effectually settled by the following document, which our friend and subscriber, Henry Steward, of Economy, Macon county, Missouri, a member of Konkle's 4th Ohio Battery—one of the veteran soldiers of the war—captured among other relics, at Greensboro, N. C., as a part of the Rebel archives that were being removed from Richmond at the collapse of the Rebellion. That it is a genuine document no one who looks at it can doubt, and we will take great pleasure in exhibiting it to any who may have the curiosity to see it. It is as follows:—

Received at Richmond, Va., April 19, 1864. By telegraph from Demopolis, Ala., April 18.

To General Cooper, Adjutant General:—The following despatch just received from General Forrest, dated Jackson, Tenn., April 15:—

L. Polk, Lieutenant General:—I attacked Fort Pillow on the morning of the 12th inst. with a part of Bell's and McCulloch's brigades, numbering 1500, under Brigadier-General J. R. Chalmers, after a short fight, carried the enemy's 700 strong into the fort under cover of their gun-boats. Demanded a surrender, which was declined by Major L. W. Booth, commanding the United States forces. I stormed the fort, and, after a contest of thirty minutes, captured the entire garrison, killing 500, and taking 60 horses and a large amount of quartermaster's stores. The officers of the fort were all killed, including Major Booth. I sustained a loss of twenty-five killed and sixty wounded; among the wounded, the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel William M. Bird, while leading the 5th Mississippi.

Over one hundred citizens, who had fled to the fort from conscription, ran into the river and were drowned. The Confederate flag now floats over the fort. (Signed) N. B FORREST,
Major-General.

(Signed) L. POLK, Lieutenant-General.

Official copy of telegram received April 19, and respectfully submitted to Secretary of War.

(Signed) JOHN W. RIELY, A. A. G.

The foregoing document is indorsed as follows:—"2 29. General L. Polk, Demopolis, April 19, 1864. Filed."

DISASTER.

Conflagration and Loss of Life at Hunter's Point.

The New York *Herald* of this morning reports as follows the disaster at Hunter's Point:—

One of the most destructive fires that occurred in the neighborhood of Hunter's Point, L. I., in a number of years, broke out last night, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock. The cause of the conflagration was owing to an explosion of naptha on board a Swedish brig which was lying at the foot of Ferry street. The vessel was laden with the combustible material, and a moment after the explosion was heard she was wrapped in one sheet of flames. The news of the disaster rapidly spread, and the conflagration, which lit up the heavens, attracted crowds of persons to the river side. For a length of time the fire was confined to the vessel, but eventually the flames communicated with the extensive oil works of Rockfellows, Andrews & Co., and Warren's oil works, in the sheds of which were stored some nine or ten thousand barrels of oil. The ignitable quality of the material stored there soon consigned them and the buildings adjoining to destruction.

As soon as was practicable the vessel was hauled out into the stream in order to prevent further destruction, and there, after burning to the water's edge, sank.

Much interest was manifested as to the crew, as the rapidity with which the vessel was destroyed after the explosion took place rendered escape almost impossible if they were on board at the time. One of the men was picked up on the dock, but so dreadfully injured from the effects of the explosion that he was unable to give any information that might help in ascertaining the fate of the remainder of the crew, three in number.

The firmament was brilliantly illuminated by the burning materials, and the flames at times rose so high that they could be witnessed at a long distance.

The scene among the shipping and along the shore as the burning vessel was borne on with the tide was quite exciting. It was feared at one time that many of the vessels might take fire from the flying sparks and thus cause much more disaster than had occurred already.

The fire raged until long after midnight, and even at an early hour this morning the sky reflected the fire, which was fast subsiding.

During the prevalence of the excitement attendant on the conflagration a man named Thomas Kane was shot by an unknown rowdy, who was prowling around probably for some ill purpose.

It was impossible to obtain any correct estimate of the amount of damage done, owing to the late hour at which the fire broke out, but the losses, it is thought, will not fall short of $100,000.

BLAIR.

His Registration in St. Louis.

The St. Louis *Democrat* (Oct. 21) says:—The *Dispatch* and other Democratic papers are trying to make a martyr of Blair without the slightest ground. General Blair has not been rejected, but, on the contrary, has been placed on the list of qualified voters. The facts are these:—When the General offered his vote, but few questions were asked him, Captain Greaser knowing of him sufficiently, and he took the oath, but then remarked, in a very boisterous manner, that "he did not consider the oath binding upon him or anybody else, that anybody could take that oath, it was void and of no effect," and other like sayings, the Board not troubling themselves to reply. After he had left the room, one of the Board, Mr. Zipf, asked whether General Blair had been put on the rejected list, and was told that he had not. He then said he objected; he thought the General's own language in regard to the oath enough to disqualify him. The Board, as they are obliged to do, noted the objection for future action, and consulted counsel upon the subject. Yesterday morning, having taken advice, they decided that the objection was not good, and that the remarks of the General, however foolish and unbecoming, addressed from a candidate for high office to men who were simply doing their duty, did not give ground for his exclusion, and his name therefore stood upon the list of accepted voters.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Johnson on the War Path—The "Intelligencer" on a New Tack.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The Campaign Document

from the White House, Johnson's letter to Tom Ewing, Jr., excites considerable attention. Johnson is now fully on the "war path," and it is said some of his friends advise him to take the stump this week for Seymour. It need excite no surprise if he should make himself perfectly ridiculous in his frantic efforts to serve Seymour. Only a week ago he was just as frantic to take Seymour's place on the Democratic ticket. Rumor has it that he has taken to drinking hard of late, or drinks deeper than formerly.

The "Intelligencer"

continues its assaults on Seymour. It says today that Seymour is the creature of the Tammany Hall ring, and was nominated in July that Hoffman might be elected in November. It sarcastically refers to the trickery by which Seymour was nominated, and says it was so skilfully done that he was betrayed into the conviction that it was an act of profound homage to his well-established reputation, when it was no such thing: it was only the bass of the Hoffman edifice. The *Intelligencer* extravagantly lauds Johnson's letter to Tom Ewing.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Treaty with Madagascar.

The President has promulgated a treaty between the United States and Madagascar, the object of which is to enter into more close commercial relation and friendship between them; hence it is solemnly declared that peace and friendship shall exist forever without war. It is provided that the dominions of each contracting party, as well as the right of domicil of their inhabitants, is sacred, and no forcible possession of territory shall ever take place in either of them by the other party, nor any domiciliary visits or forcible entries made to the houses of either party against the will of the occupants. Citizens of the United States shall, while in Madagascar, enjoy the privileges of a free and unmolested exercise of Christian religion and its customs. New places of worship, however, shall not be built by them without permission of the Government. Commerce shall be perfectly free, with all the privileges under which the most favored nations are now or may hereafter be trading. Citizens of America shall however pay a duty not exceeding 10 per cent. on both exports and imports in Madagascar, to be regulated by a tariff mutually agreed upon, with the following exceptions:—Munitions of war to be imported by the Queen of Madagascar into her dominions, or by her order, prohibited from export by the laws of Madagascar.

No other duties, such as tonnage, pilotage, quarantine, or lighthouse dues, shall be imposed in the ports of either country on vessels of the other to which national vessels or vessels of the most favored nations shall not equally be liable.

The ports of Madagascar where there is no military station under the control of a Governor must not be entered by United States vessels.

In case of the shipwreck of an American vessel on the coast of Madagascar, or if any such vessel should be attacked or plundered in the waters of Madagascar adjacent to any military station, her Majesty engages to order the Governor to grant every assistance in his power to secure the property and restore it to the owner, or to the United States Consul, if these be not impossible.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Stolen Bonds Recovered.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26.—Some time since a package containing fifty, one thousand dollar greenbacks, was stolen from the counter of the Canal Bank, New Orleans, and the numbers of the bills were at once advertised and sent to the police officers throughout the country. Last Friday a gentleman, a stranger, offered a one thousand dollar bill at the City National Bank in this city, for smaller bills, and the teller discovered it to be one of the stolen ones. The man was arrested, and was found to have three one thousand dollar bills in his possession, which were from the stolen package. He gave his name as L. R. Sargent, of Brattleboro, Vt., and he said he received bills at the Bank of Redemption, in Boston, in exchange for New Hampshire State bonds. He was detained, and taken by the City Marshal, Drennan, to Boston, to investigate the case. His story was found to be correct, but the bank officers were unable to tell where they received the bills. A search in other banks revealed six more of the stolen bills, which had been received in the ordinary course of business. Mr. Sargent was released, and demanded the restoration of his bonds from the Bank of Redemption, which the Bank refused to do, and Mr. Sargent has commenced a suit for their recovery.

Telegraphic Enterprise.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Franklin Telegraph Company, in connection with the Pacific and Atlantic lines opened communication with Memphis, Tenn., on Friday last, and expect to open to New Orleans in a few days. The first move of this new company was to reduce the rate nearly one-third below that charged by the old lines. This is the only opposition line in the Southwest.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 26—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 73¾. Illinois Central, 97¼. Erie flat at 28¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 26—A. M.—United States 5-20s excited, large business doing, and prices higher at 78¾@78¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—A. M.—Cotton buoyant and higher; middling uplands, 11½@11¼d.; the sales will probably reach 20 000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 26—A. M.—Tallow 52s. 3d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 26—P. M.—United States Five-twenties quiet; Erie, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—P. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. Corn, 38s. Refined petroleum, 1s. 5½d. Tallow, 52s.

HAVRE, Oct. 26—P. M.—Cotton, 140f. for tres ordinaire on the spot, and 127f. for low middlings, afloat.

Burning of a Barque.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—A barque, hence for Liverpool, with two thousand barrels of petroleum, was burned just outside this port last night. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew were saved.

—When the clergyman makes man and woman one, the dispute generally arises as to which is the one. The question is sometimes difficult to settle.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—Bunn vs. Mumbauer. This is an action of ejectment to test the title to certain coal lands in Schuylkill county. It appears that the New York and Lehigh Coal Company sold the lands to one Thomas Hull for something over $40,000, under an agreement that one-tenth part of the purchase money should be paid down and the balance in five annual instalments, and no deed was to be given until the last instalment was due.

In the meantime Hull gave the defendants a lease of fifteen years upon the property in August, 1867, and his last instalment did not fall due until the first of the present month. Before this latter date Hull gave the New York Company a mortgage upon the land for the unpaid purchase money and subsequently became bankrupt; a marshal's sale was had, and under this mortgage the plaintiffs became purchasers, and now they sue for possession. It is alleged that the defendants have already expended $10,000 in improvements upon the land. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—William C Lobb vs. John Q Carvery. An action upon a judgment note for $ 0c. The defense alleged payment of the debt, and in support of this averment called to the witness stand Mr. Ransom Rogers, who testified that he was a real estate agent, and acted in behalf of the defendant in obtaining extensions of the note, and that he required the defendant to pay to him every sixty days $27 upon bills, which would amount in one year to $16', and which the defendant continued to pay long enough to make the payments equal the debt. He explained that this was not usury, by saying that he paid the plaintiff only the legal rate of interest upon the debt, or perhaps a little more, and kept the balance to compensate for his services. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT No. 2—Judge Hare—John P. Wilkinson & Brother vs. Henry S. McCourt. An action to recover a balance alleged to be due on a contract for the sale of leather. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—The Commonwealth vs. Three barrels of domestic distilled liquor, David Gilliman, claimant. An information for the forfeiture of liquor for a alleged violation of the State Inspection law of 1867. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—Business was not very brisk this morning.

William Fletcher was acquitted of a charge of larceny, it being testified that he made a bet of $10 with a Mr. Congden upon a match between the Athletic and Atlantic Base Ball Clubs. A "scruple" was raised up on the bet, and Fletcher kept the money under a claim of right, offering to return it upon proof that he had not won. The District Attorney instructed the jury that this was not larceny, and they readily rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The stringency in the money market was very great during the week and seven per cent in gold was freely paid for loans by the majority of borrowers on stock collaterals, and in many instances an eighth of one per cent. commission was paid in addition to the legal rate. This condition of affairs was largely due to artificial causes, but without natural influences operating in the same direction the former would have exerted little effect of a disturbing character. The loanable resources of the banks had previously been greatly reduced by the drain of currency to the West and for the last ten days the Sub-Treasury has been absorbing nearly $400,000 in greenbacks per diem in exchange for the gold it has sold. The money market was therefore unusually sensitive to the withdrawal of a few millions of greenbacks from the banks, and a combination, composed of unscrupulous speculators, was not wanting to take advantage of the opportunity, and reports save the latter are aided by a number of equally unscrupulous bank officers. The indications are that the worst of this stringency has not yet been felt, two millions and a half more greenbacks having, it is understood, been withdrawn from the banks Saturday. Bank officers are indisposed to encroach upon their reserves, as they fear it would create distrust of their own safety, and so lead to a run upon their deposits, a contingency which, at the present critical juncture would be fraught with great danger to the interests not only of Wall street, but the country at large. They also give as a reason for not deviating from the established rule that the Western money markets are very stringent, and that the demands of the pork crop will soon create a fresh demand for money, and that the drain of currency Southward to move the cotton crop is only just beginning to be felt. To tamper with the money market at such a time is to conspire against the public welfare, and those who do it are deserving of severe punishment."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Money was in full supply to dealers in Government at 7 per cent., with more offered than they could use. Stock houses were generally supplied at the same rate, and much less money was loaned at usurious rates than for several days past; although houses who required large amounts offered gold interest early in the day, and in some cases paid a commission of 1-16th on currency loans. The bank statement does not reflect the stringent state of the market. The combination have on deposit in their confederate banks from six to ten millions of dollars on uncrawn certified checks; and although they are liable to be drawn at any moment, the banks continue to count these amounts as reserve, thus giving an entirely false statement of their real condition. So far there had been a full supply of money at high rates, but the bears promise to lock up enough more to make an absolute scarcity of loanable funds."

NEW YORK CITY BANK REPORT.

Specie	$9 186 649	$9 858,583	Inc.... $343,933
Legal-tenders	58,836 857	56 711,434	Dec... 1 915,123
Total reserve	$67,814,477	$66,255 017	$1,543,460
Deposits	$188,880 586	$186 055 547	Dec...$2 857 739
Circulation	34,418 918	34,193 988	Dec... 19,980
Total liabilities	$223 694,504	$220 249 785	Dec...$2,807,739
25 per cent. res.	55,773 626	55,062,446	.....
Excess over legal reserve	$12 037,851	$11 202,591	Dec... $837,260
Loans	$264 614,133	$263,576 133	Dec...$1 035,002

The Bank Statement shows a decrease in reserve of $837,260; of legal-tender of $1,915,423; of deposits, $2,857,739; of loans, $1,035 0 2; of circulation, $19,939; and an increase of specie of $366,963."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Oct. 26, 1868.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were unsettled. Government securities were firmly held. 115¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; 105¾ for 10-40s; 113¾ for '62 5-20s; 111½ for '64 5-20s; 111¼ for '65 5-20s; 110 for July, '65, 5-20s; and 110¼ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103½, and old at 101¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48¾@49¾, closing at the former rate, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, a slight decline, and Catawissa preferred at 33¼, a decline of ½. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 66 for Norristown; 55 for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 72 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 22 for Girard College; and 29 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 164 was bid for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 33½ for Manufacturers'; 59 for Penn Township; and 124 for Central National.

Canal shares were in fair demand. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29¾@29¾, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21¾@21¾, a slight advance. 10¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation [common; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$50 Pa 6s, 1 scr	100¾	100 sh N Y & Mid	5¾
$300 City 6s, Old	101¾	200 sh Leh Nav	29¾
$500 Leh 6s, gold	94	100 do	29¾
$500 do	94	100 do	29¾
$3000 do	93¾	100 sh Read	48¾
$4000 do	93¾	200 do	48¾
$5000 Leh V Rbds	94	100 do	48¾
$ 0 Leh 6s, '84	85¾	200 do	48¾
$2000 B Eag e V 6s	89	100 do	48¾
$1000 Susq 6s	86½	200 do	48¾
6 sh Penna R	56¼	100 do	48¾
200 do	56¾	200 do	48¾
100 sh Sch N Pt	2¾	100 do	48¾
100 sh Cata Pf	33¾		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10:00 A. M.	133¾	11:20 A. M.	134¼
10:21 "	133¾	11:53 "	134¼
10:50 "	134	12 00 M.	134¼
11:12 "	134¼	12:04 P. M.	134¼

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115¾; old 5-20s, do., 113¼@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1867, 110¼@110¾; do. 1868, 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 105¾@105¾. Gold, 135¼.

—Twenty-five periodicals are now issued from American colleges, of which one-half are newspapers, weekly or fortnightly.

—The Freshman Class at Amherst College contains an unusually small proportion of Massachusetts students—only 37 per cent.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	126	Tol. & Wabash R.	61
N. Y. and E. R.	30¾	Mil. and St. P. com	100¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅞	Adams Express Co.	50¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85¼	Wells, Fargo	29
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	U. S. Express	48
Chi. and N. W. com.	89⅞	Tennessee 6s	68
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90	Gold	134¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	105⅛	Market irregular.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	113		

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is now being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been added during the present year, and a large portion of the remainder is graded. The way business exceeds the present facilities of the Company, and the earnings already average *more than a quarter of a million in gold per month.*

A limited amount of the Company's SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (principal and interest in gold) will be disposed of at 103 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable in July and January.

For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 26.—There is no spirit in the Flour Market, and prices have a downward tendency. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, and only a few hundred barrels were taken, in lots, at $6 25@7 for superfine; $7 25@8 for extras; $8@8 75 for spring wheat extra family; $9@11 for white wheat do, and $11 50@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $8@8 50. No improvement to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is characterized by extreme depression, and prices are unsettled and drooping. Sales of common and good red at $1 90@2 10, and 1400 bushels Indiana amber at $2 15@2 18. R

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The October Campaign.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have united their voices with those of Vermont and Maine, in pronouncing the condemnation of the Democratic party. The struggle was more evenly matched than in the far Northern States, and the majorities are not so overwhelming. But they are large enough. They make the general result in November absolutely certain. Not only so, but they secure to the Republican candidates a clear majority of all the electoral votes, without counting the vote of a reconstructed State in their favor. The whole number of electoral votes, if all the States were restored, would be 317. Only 294 will, however, be cast. General Grant is secure of 152 votes from the States which were never claimed for the Southern Confederacy, without counting New York in his favor. He is also morally certain to carry Missouri and West Virginia, which will give him 168 votes of indisputable validity. In addition to these he will receive the votes of several reconstructed States, and is quite as likely as anybody else to carry New York and California, in which case Mr. Seymour will receive less than fifty electoral votes. In any event, he cannot possibly get more than ninety.

Although this result has been long foreseen by those who have studied the subject with impartiality, and the figures are exactly the same as those which we gave last June, yet the facts are so remarkable as to excite some wonder in minds which have from the first anticipated them. The Republican party will, next November, have carried three successive Presidential elections by steadily increasing popular majorities. It will have carried a majority of the Northern States for its Presidential candidates four times in succession. It will have had a popular majority in the North at every annual election for eleven years, with only one exception.

Such a continuous series of victories is a marvellous thing. Public opinion undergoes even more rapid changes now than in former days. Indeed, the doctrines of the Republican party have changed greatly in some respects. Yet, amid all these changes, and with the heavy disadvantage of an enormous foreign immigration constantly making votes against it—and this is a fact not sufficiently considered—the party has maintained a hold upon the confidence of the people which is without any parallel in the last forty years.

The principal cause of this popular steadfastness may be found in the extraordinary obtuseness and wickedness of the Democratic party—qualities of which it has made even more than its usual display this year. Its obtuseness was illustrated by the nomination of Seymour—its wickedness and obtuseness both by that of Blair: the former proving that it could not get out of its old rut, even to save its life; and the latter showing that the only new allies that were welcome to its camp were those who came with more ferocity of spirit than was possessed even by the old line soldiers. Having thus opened the campaign by throwing away all chance of success in a fair fight, the party managers undertook to maintain their reputation for wickedness, as well as to recover their lost ground, by an organized and widespread system of fraud. In Pennsylvania they manufactured citizens by the thousand, under pretended forms of law, but really in open disregard of the law; and fearing lest these should not suffice, they forged unknown numbers of naturalization certificates. In Indiana, where the law affords most unwise *facilities for such operations*, they colonized voters from Kentucky in numbers which sufficed to carry two Congressional districts, and very nearly carried the State.

No one seems able to devise the means of punishing or fully preventing these monstrous frauds. The public conscience is not awake to their true character, and respectable men do not treat a political forger as they do the forger of a note. Unfortunately, all parties are more or less guilty in this respect. The Republicans cheated badly in Indiana in 1864, excusing themselves on the ground that their opponents were engaged in treasonable conspiracies. The Democrats, of course, have an excuse equally satisfactory to themselves. But, beyond all question, they do the most cheating, and their preponderance of sin brings its punishment in the loss of nearly enough votes among honorable men to make up for all that they gain by fraud. Moreover, men who uniformly cheat their political opponents are absolutely sure to cheat among themselves; and the notoriety of the Democratic party for the fraudulent character of its internal management has much to do with its present depressed condition.

How depressed that condition is, we have all been made aware by the extraordinary proposition of a change in the candidates of the party. This suggestion, although not adopted, has received a degree of attention that would never have been given to it if the party had not despaired of success. The Republican majority in Pennsylvania is not very large, while that in Indiana is extremely small; yet no sensible Democrat dreams of overcoming either in November. The Democracy has obviously lost all hope of further gains; it has exhausted its utmost strength, and no longer dreams of victory outside of New York and New Jersey. Of course, no change can now be made either in the ticket or the platform. Rhetorically, it is well to praise "audacity," but when one-third of an army secretly longs for an excuse to desert, a change of flag or leader in the face of the enemy is a fatal experiment. The Democratic managers want to keep their party together for another struggle, although in this they foresee inevitable defeat.

The Republicans lose seven members of Congress, and these losses, added to those which are certain to be sustained in November, particularly in the Southern States, make it probable that the party will not have quite two-thirds of the next House of Representatives. While regretting the loss of some faithful members, we are not dissatisfied with the general result. The majority in Congress has been too large for its own good. It has had the power of suspending the rules and shutting off debate, whenever it was disposed, and it has exercised this power far too often for the welfare of the country and of the party. The majority in the next House, even if it numbers two-thirds, will be unable to muster such a vote without the unanimous concurrence of the party; and the moderate members will thus be able to hold their more incautious associates in check.

Indeed, the comparative smallness of the majorities by which the fate of this campaign has been decided is not a matter of great regret. We should have been more sorry than we can well express if the majorities had been the other way; but we think they are about as large as a far-seeing friend of Republicanism could desire. The result actually attained will secure all the substantial fruits of the most sweeping victory, while it will also, we believe, impress upon the party counsels that moderation and patience which, far more than any temporary majorities, secure permanent and satisfactory triumphs.

No Word Yet for Free Speech.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

There remain only nine days from now till election day.

Only nine days remain in which the Democratic leaders have the opportunity to speak out in favor of free discussion, and to condemn the outrages upon Republicans, which increase daily in frequency.

Will not the Democratic leaders say one word only? Are they really so lost to their duty as citizens, so lost to shame, so forgetful of what is right, and so blind to their own interest, as to remain silent when the whole country reads daily official accounts of the murder of Republican sheriffs, judges, and other officers for no other reason than that they are Republicans?

The right of an American to hold whatever political or religious opinions he thinks proper, and to express and defend them to any one who chooses to listen to him, is surely the one right which he ought to possess in peace wherever our flag flies. The exercise of the right of free discussion is too important to the whole people, too nearly connected with the preservation of our liberties, to be stopped or interfered with. General Hampton, of South Carolina, the author of the revolutionary plank in the Seymour and Blair platform, is an admirer of what he calls the "one-party" system, which used to obtain in South Carolina; but pretty much everybody else knows that the strife of parties, the clash of argument, the free discussion before the people, of two or more opposing policies, is the best and the necessary political training for the people; and that a strong opposition in legislative bodies is the safeguard of liberty.

Yet here, in six or seven States, the attempt is deliberately made to crush out one party. Its meetings for discussion are broken up; its speakers, and public officers elected by it, are murdered; in at least one instance, Republicans have been shot down, and those who fled were pursued by bloodhounds, because they dared to hold a Republican meeting.

All these outrages on free speech have been committed; the history of them is certified by official reports; and yet the Democratic leaders in the North and West are silent. They have not a word of reproach to their Southern allies; not a word of remonstrance, not a word in favor of free speech.

But this is not all. These Northern Democratic leaders have been loudly called on by the press and by public opinion to speak out for free speech; to condemn the Camilla and other outrages and murders; to clear their own skirts of participation in and approval of these crimes against lawful liberty. It is known that the Northern Democratic leaders have only to say a few decisive, earnest words, to put a stop to the violence of Southern Democrats against Republicans. But they have refused to say a word for free speech. The Democratic committees issue addresses—but no word in them urges peaceable and orderly discussion. Mr. Seymour make speeches—but he has no word for free speech. Mr. Blair is on the stump—but is silent on a question which agitates the whole land.

What are we to understand? That these Democratic leaders care nothing for free speech? That they have no more regard for Republican lives sacrificed in defense of this right in the South than they had for those who fell before the New York rioters?

That seems to be the case. But the American people like free speech; they will have it; they hold, with General Grant, that "such a degree of peace and tranquillity shall exist in this country that a man may speak his mind in any part of our great land, and that without molestation or hindrance." The attitude of the Democratic leaders, their suppression of free speech in the South, and their refusal to say anything for it in the North, make it prudent for all Democrats who love free speech to support Grant. He is the candidate of free speech. He believes in the right of an American citizen freely to speak his mind on political questions; and he has not been afraid to say so.

Seymour's Petition.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Governor Seymour pleads the baby act. He begs votes for President on the assumption that he couldn't do much harm in the White House if he tried. Congress will be against him; so he could not carry out the Blair-Hampton programme if he were to attempt it.

But he could do harm. We call Andrew Johnson to witness. The ungrateful apostate has done immense harm, with Congress much more heavily adverse to him than Seymour, if elected, would find the Forty-second. He has had power to retard and embarrass the progress of reconstruction. Three States are still out of Congress, when all would have been long since in place but for Johnson's treachery. Georgia recently took the back track, and ostracised her loyal blacks under the joint impulse of Johnson's delinquency and Seymour's anticipated patronage of Rebel persecution. At least two thousand loyal men lie cold in death who would not have been murdered if Andrew Johnson, Horatio Seymour, or some other one of their school had not been President of the United States. Seymour's plea is sophistical. It ignores the most palpable facts. It shuts its eyes to the recent history and present condition of the South. Because the uprising of the people has already precluded his doing, if President, all the harm he might otherwise have chosen or been driven on to do, he argues that he cannot do any. Abundant facts confute him.

Governor Seymour asks why we have not peace and order at the South—why reconstruction has not done its perfect work. We answer, because an ally of the Rebels sits in the White House, exhausting ingenuity in device after device to baffle Congress and keep the South in hot water until it can be reconstructed Rebel side up, with the loyal blacks trampled in the mire. "That's what's the matter," and the whole of it. Had Hannibal Hamlin been chosen Vice-President in '64, as he should have been, the South would long since have been reconstructed and at peace. John Wilkes Booth is the chief architect of our existing troubles—Andrew Johnson is his first assistant—while Horatio Seymour aspires to be Johnson's successor. But the people forbid it. They will have peace, not four years hence, but forthwith. To this end they will, to-morrow week elect Grant and Colfax.

Seymour's Speeches and Grant's Silence.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *World*, having bullied Governor Seymour into blowing his own trumpet during the brief remnant of the canvass, is encouraged to try bullying General Grant into the same performance. There is no fear of its succeeding. A party or a paper deals with an entirely different man from Governor Seymour when it attempts to banter or drive General Grant. Grant is no man of putty, to be shaped anew by the fingers of political managers. The same reasons which imposed a dignified silence on him at the outset of the canvass will cause him to preserve it. The reticence and life-long modesty which have characterized him would never have been put aside for the exigencies of party service. He will not blow his own trumpet, and bid for votes by his voice.

Nor does he need to follow Mr. Seymour's example. Here is the precise point, indeed, to which we call attention. Seymour was fairly driven to take the stump by the piteous cries of his friends. Grant rests confidently on the public appreciation of his course, already made manifest, and needs resort to no new professions. Seymour is forced to speak to convince his own countrymen that he and Blair do not mean war. Grant said, and the people believed and have responded, "Let us have peace." Grant will be elected without lowering his dignity, breaking his self-imposed silence, making any display of explanations or excuses, or personally putting forth any claims as orator, financier, statesman, or general, or anything else. Seymour will be defeated, after having been driven to the desperate expedient of electioneering for himself.

We say "electioneering for himself," because that is precisely what the *World* says. It urged him to speak, simply in order to get votes, and now that he has spoken, it counts up, with a well-feigned enthusiasm of credulity, the results of the speaking simply in electioneering figures. The important practical question is, says the *World*, "how many new votes will thereby be brought to the Democratic side." Not less than four hundred in Indiana, and four thousand in Pennsylvania." Bah! The *World* has already as good as told its party that Seymour was a dead cock in the pit; and now does it believe he can win by *crowing*? Americans are not such simpletons as the *World* would imply, or otherwise they would long ago have obliged it by taking its brags of carrying Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana for prophecies, and its editorials for gospels; nor will they now find Seymour's eleventh-hour appeals for his election more inspiring than Grant's attitude of perfect confidence. Seymour was driven up to the rescue of his own party; but Grant's soldiers and friends and countrymen did for him all the talking required. Nor were their words needful; they need only have pointed to their leader's deeds and "bid them speak for him."

The *World*, we repeat, has smoked out Seymour. In escorting him to the footlights, it attempts to disarm the criticism which his ominous appearance (as if to make his last political will and testament) instantly suggests, by villipending his great rival for not making the same show of himself. "Grant," it says, "is as dumb as an oyster:" it affects to despise "the torpid intellect of the swordsman"—his "narrow, barren intellect." With the disdain of conscious superiority it exclaims, "*He* think!" To all of which, and several columns more in the same vein, we simply reply, that kind of talk did not carry the October elections, and it will not carry the November. The *World* says Grant's silence is "no weapon at all." It is a better one than slander. Grant's is the "expressive silence" which is supported by historic deeds, more potent than winged words. The weapon of detraction is one that kicks—its load is not so destructive as its recoil.

The Party of Bloodshed.

From the N. Y. World.

Run over the catalogue of Southern "outrages," and find one that did not redound to the benefit of the radical party. Put your finger on one that did not occur just in that particular place and just at that particular time when and where it was most for the advantage of that party that it should. Then apply the rule of the criminal law that the party benefited by the offense is presumptively the actual or instigating offender, and see if the guilt of all this bloodshed in the South is not upon the radical leaders.

Take the New Orleans riot of 1866. It occurred in August, and in October, by means of it, the Congressional elections were triumphantly carried for the Radicals. It has been proved that despatches announcing its imminence were wilfully withheld from the Executive Department until it was twenty-four hours too late for it to interpose preventive measures; but it does not need this to fix the guilt of the blood then shed upon the radical leaders. Without this riot they could not have obtained their objective point, a Congressional two-thirds; with it, they did obtain it. The crime was committed; they benefited by its commission, and, by every rule of law, are justly chargeable with its guilt. So with the Mobile riot. Kelley went to that city on a mission which revealed itself when he cursed the crowd in the vilest language, and deepened the instigation by the taunt that he would curse them because he had not only the 5th Regiment, but the whole United States army at his back. Blood was shed. He and his party profited by it. Are they not directly responsible for that "outrage" before God and man?

Come down to a later day. They entered on the work of reconstruction on the plea that life and property were not safe in the South, and it was necessary for them to resort to extra constitutional measures to make them so. The President interposed, and they at once overrode him. The Supreme Court began to move, and they clapped a muzzle upon it. The whole power of this country was absolutely in their hands. They were altogether without let or hindrance, and their schemes failed, utterly, shamefully, disgracefully failed. It was seen that this plan of theirs, which was to give "adequate protection to life and property" by means of "legal State Governments," was in reality but a bringing in of seven devils worse, to the house they had assumed to sweep and garnish. It was evident that nothing but brute force could uphold the unnatural fabric, based as it was for its corner-stone on lately emancipated negro slaves. It was a failure, but the knowledge of that failure must be cloaked from the public eye. How was it done? Obviously by more "outrages." Word went forth to get them up. All through July and August there came up from the South the most fearful assortment of raw-head-and-bloody-bones tales. The bogus Governors began to bawl for troops, these very Governors, mind you, who incarnated the new system which was to have been peace. The pretended Convention of Texas cooked up a hideous report of "outrages," drawing on their imagination for the warp, and filling up the woof with the stray crimes that always happen in border regions; and this though General Grant had himself said, in an official communication of October 13, 1866, as to this very Texas, that "occasional murders will take place on our frontiers, and would if our people were all soldiers." In September came further "outrages" to feed the flame. Tennessee had had its Memphis. It was, therefore, a good place to play the game. Forthwith the Ku-Klux danced its phantasmagoric pow-wow in the columns of every radical sheet. Brownlow lent color to the move by assembling his trenchermen in special session. Forrest was beset by hired spies who dogged his steps and perverted his statements in "our special correspondence." Then came Camilla. Congress was to reassemble on the 21st of September. On the 19th prior, a hired assassin marched at the head of three or four hundred armed negroes, infantry and cavalry, on a little village, resisted the Sheriff, defied even the reconstructed Governor's proclamation, and led to blood, so that Congress might meet with an "outrage" fresh to its hand.

Run over this catalogue now. See if there is one of these lamentable evils that has not been to the advantage of the radical party. Memphis and New Orleans gave them a two-thirds in the Fortieth Congress. Camilla helped win them Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio. By every single one of these outrages radicalism has gained. By every single one the Southern people have lost. Which, then, of the two is the more likely to have provoked them?

Radicalism the party of peace! The party rather of bloodshed, of cold-blooded, calculating, predetermined murder. It was to have restored peace. Why didn't it do it? The President, the Supreme Court, the Southern people, the Democratic party, were all powerless before it. It said to this man go, and he went; to this man come, and he came. The whole power of legislation in this country, a power unexampled in magnitude, since it comprised all inside and all outside of the Constitution, was at its disposal, and, backing up this power, the sword and the purse, the national treasury and the national troops. Where is the peace we were to have? Where the fruits of these two years of absolute radical supremacy? Where the "adequate protection for life and property" in the South that was promised? The Rebels have prevented it! But you were to do it in spite of the Rebels. You knew when you took hold of this matter that the Rebels were a part of the problem. Why, if you are statesmen, did you not allow for that in your calculations? And how dare you, as the recipients and wielders of the entire power of this great country, rise up and say that you haven't given us peace because the Rebels wouldn't let you? If so, they have outgeneralled you; they, a poor, beaten, desolate, helpless people, have beaten you with your own weapons and at your own game. But you know, ye cowardly blunderers, that the truth is far otherwise; that the country is really in its present condition of agony because of your truculent inefficiency. You haven't solved the problem because you can't solve it. You have no policy but hate, and no statecraft that reaches beyond bloodshed. Stand aside with your bayonets, and let the principles which ruled this country for a half century in glory now restore it to peace.

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of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1 1mp

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smth3rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 911

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 17

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1226 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 314 WALNUT Street. 17

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1843.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
6 9 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1040	$201,000 00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000 United States 7 3/10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,300 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,300 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
5,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par. Market value, $1,059,679 20. Cost, $1,102,832 50	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,133 67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other dents due the Company	43,324 36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076 66; estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$103,617 10
Cash in Drawer	2 98
	183,315 62
	$1,507,603 15

DIRECTORS

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel F. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
R. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	J. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 3 1

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,013,393 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,346 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $83,093 22	INCOME FOR 1 $850,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 9 12

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEO. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present use, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of profits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatible with safety; loans one-third of premiums, when desired, and makes all policies assignable or forfeitable.
Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so much favor that its assurances already amount to over $1,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.
PENNSYLVANIA AGENCY,
JAMES M LONGACRE, Manager,
No. 502 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Local Board of Reference in Philadelphia:—

Thomas T. Tasker,	S. Morris Wain,
James B. Longacre,	John B. McCreary,
Arthur G. Coffin,	J. B. Lippincott,
John M. Maris,	John Long,
William Divine,	James Hunter,
John A. Wright,	E. H. Worne,
Charles Spencer.	

10 2 6mdm

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 22

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 8mdp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.
WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.
NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Corner of FOURTH and MARKET
9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

PARIS, Oct. 24, evening.—The *Avenir National* says that Ferdinand has declined the crown of Spain, and that it is certain that the Duke of Montpensier would accept it.

HAMBURG, Oct. 24.—The owner of the emigrant ship Debnitz, who was prosecuted here for cruelty to passengers during his voyage to New York, has been acquitted.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The press of this morning comment variously on the recent speeches of Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley at Liverpool.

The Times says that in a few days England and America will be united, without the ghost of a quarrel, we hope and believe; but Lord Stanley's other prophecies are premature.

The Daily News (Radical) says that Johnson's task in settling matters at variance between England and America is light, for it was nearly accomplished by Mr. Adams, his predecessor. Referring to the friendly meeting between Messrs. Johnson and Laird, the News says that Mr. Johnson's charity toward Mr. Laird, who constructed the Alabama, applies equally to Semmes, who sailed her.

The Telegraph (Liberal) rejoices in the new era of diplomacy, as exemplified in Ministers meeting in a friendly manner and publicly discussing questions at issue.

The Standard (Conservative) says that if the result of the negotiations which have been pending between the two countries are futile, it will certainly not be the fault of either of the two Ministers.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Sydney authorities have proof that the shooting of Prince Alfred was the result of a plot. The details are promised soon.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Later advices from the seat of war in Paraguay state that Lopez has arrived at Villeta.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—There is good reason to believe that the following is the substance of the protocol which has been agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley for the settlement of the Alabama dispute:

A mixed commission, consisting of eight persons appointed by Great Britain, and eight by the United States, to sit in London and examine every claim presented, whether English or American. Each case can be argued by the claimant in person or by counsel, and the commission will make the final award. Questions of international law are to be referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia. The protocol now awaits the approval of Secretary Seward.

LONDON, Oct. 26, 1 A. M.—Great Britain, France and Italy have recognized the revolutionary government of Spain. Dispatches received to-night from Madrid report that bands in Alicante have proclaimed for a Federal republic. Disturbances have also broken out in Malaga and Granada, and troops have been dispatched to the latter place.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—[Special to New York Herald.] —Loyal Americans and English friends of the United States are galled at the recent proceedings at Liverpool. They think disputes should be settled first, and soft speeches come afterwards, that Johnson was too anxious to go out of his way to make such speeches; that our English enemies should show repentance and hold love feasts afterwards. They believe he went too far in being taken up to Laird for an introduction, greeting him like an old friend, and going with him to see the yard where the Alabama was built. They also believe he fraternizes too much with rebels and English enemies of the United States, who flock around him and keep loyal men aloof, and that he misrepresents the true sentiments of his majority at home, and places the United States in a humiliating attitude.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The President of the United States has addressed the following letter to General Ewing:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.—Dear Sir: In a recent conversation upon the subject of the finances you expressed a desire to be furnished with some of the leading facts then mentioned touching the national expenditures and the public debt. I now comply with your request, regretting, however, that other and more pressing matters have prevented me from more clearly illustrating the absolute necessity for immediate reform in the financial operations of the government. In 1776 our national independence was proclaimed, and after an exhaustive bloody struggle of seven years, was, in 1783, acknowledged by the parent government. In 1787 the Federal Constitution was framed, and in 1789 the government went into operation under its provisions burdened with a debt of seventy-five millions of dollars, created during the war of the revolution.

Immediately upon the organization of Congress measures were devised for the payment of the national obligations and the restoration of the public credit, and when, in 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, the debt had been reduced to forty-five millions of dollars. It was then largely increased by the three years' struggle that ensued between the two nations, until in 1816 it had reached the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. Peace again established, provision was made for the earliest practicable liquidation of this indebtedness, in order that it might not become a permanent incumbrance upon the people. Under wise and economical legislation the entire amount was paid in a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the great events of President Jackson's administration. Even after its payment a large fund remained in the Treasury, which for safe keeping was deposited with the several States, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants.

In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions, and this was the amount owed by the government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt; in the spring of 1865, when the nation successfully emerged from the dreadful conflict, the obligations of the government had reached twenty-six hundred millions. They had not yet, however, attained their highest point, for when the army and navy had been paid the volunteer forces disbanded and the navy largely reduced, it was found that in February, 1866, our indebtedness exceeded twenty-eight hundred millions of dollars.

Having thus referred to the indebtedness of the government at various periods of its existence, it may be well to call attention to a brief statement of facts connected with its expenditures. From the fourth day of March, 1789, to the thirtieth day of June, 1861, the entire public expenditures were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. Although covering a period of seventy-two years, this amount seems small when compared with the expenses of the government during the recent war of four years' duration; for from the first of July, 1861, to the thirtieth of June, 1865, they reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions of dollars.

An investigation into the disbursements since the first of July, 1865, further shows that by adding to the expenditures of the last three years the estimated cost of administering the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, 1868, we obtain the sum of sixteen hundred millions of dollars as the amount required for the four years immediately following the cessation of hostilities, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the war. It will be seen from this brief review that from 1791 to 1861 our public debt was at no time more than one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars, while subsequently four years of civil war expanded it to twenty-eight hundred millions. The letter continues to review at length the financial history of the government, and to discuss the present financial situation, advocating the payment of the debt as soon as possible, and animadverting upon the management of the party in power.

The Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

Minister Johnson's speech at the banquet given him in Liverpool on Thursday last elicits no little comment here. Although his remarks indicated that a solution of the Alabama claims was not far off, it is known here in diplomatic circles that a very speedy and final settlement may be expected.

The English Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, said last evening that the anxiety of Lord Stanley and the British Ministry to adjust this matter before election day in England, next month, in order that they might present to the English people some successful diplomatic negotiation before retiring from power, was not to be concealed. The principle of referring this matter to the King of Prussia having been agreed upon, there remains only an important point of what sort of questions should be referred to the arbiter. Diplomatic circles, as well as Secretary Seward, are watching with great interest to see whether the King of Prussia will decide that England was wrong in its hasty recognition of the belligerency of the south, or merely whether there is any lawful responsibility resting upon England on account of the Alabama depredations.

Dispatches were received last night at the State Department saying that the last difference had already been adjusted between Minister Johnson and Lord Stanley in a satisfactory manner. The English Minister is also in receipt of dispatches from his government of a similar tenor. It is believed at the State Department that a full solution of all the differences between England and the United States will be effected within the next thirty days.

What General Grant is Doing.

A letter was received yesterday by a gentleman in this city from a staff officer of General Grant, who is with the General in Illinois. The officer says that the General is in the enjoyment of good health, as are also other members of the family. He further states that, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the General has not yet selected the members of his Cabinet, and all the arrangements to that end that have yet been made were made by other individuals without consulting Gen. Grant. Gen. John A. Rawlings, he says, is visiting for a short time in town. His health has not improved since he left Washington.

Governor Seymour in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Governor Seymour addressed an immense meeting of the Democracy in the Court House Square to-night. He spoke to the following effect:

Fellow-citizens: When the rebellion was put down, the task of restoring order, of bringing back business to its proper channels, and of reviving paternal regard in the hearts of the citizens of all parts of our Union fell upon the party in power. I have no disposition to underrate the difficulties which hindered the performance of that duty. If it was entered upon in the right spirit large allowances should be made for many mistakes.

The magnitude of the duty, the far-reaching consequences of the policy which should be adopted with regard to it, imposed upon the men in power solemn responsibilities. Any indulgence in passion, any spirit of vindictiveness, any purpose to advance personal or partisan objects, were great crimes against our country. They involved a degree of guilt as black as known. In the then condition of affairs selfish or malignant passions were as cruel as the ravages of war. I will not dwell upon the character of the debates in Congressional halls, nor upon the temper shown by those who have shaped the action of our government for the past four years. The record can be read by each citizen for himself; and at this time it is the duty of every voter to decide if he is satisfied with the spirit shown by those who now ask him to continue them in place.

Retrospective reviews are sometimes profitable, and when things look dark ahead they may be pleasant. At this moment we are confronted by imminent dangers and serious difficulties. We owe to our business men, to our mechanics and to our laborers, in an earnest and thoughtful way, to find out how we may relieve them from their perplexities and burdens. I will speak to-night with regard to some of them which concern especially the northwestern and southern States, and through them the interests of our whole country.

Before the late rebellion, as the great cotton-producing country of the world, we had advantages over all rival nations. This product stimulated our commerce and gave the material needed to our manufacturers, and brought, in return for its price from other lands, the merchandise needed by our people; or turned the balance of trade in our favor, and filled the vaults of our banks with gold or silver money. As all the labor of the south was engaged in this profitable culture, they bought their provisions mainly from this and adjoining States, and thus the corn, the wheat, the beef and pork of this region were turned into cotton, and in that shape reached the markets of Europe, which they could not do in their original conditions.

When the civil war broke out and this process was stopped, corn fell so low that in some parts of the west it was used for fuel, and great distress prevailed. The demand for our armies and the markets of the east and of Europe restored its value, but experience has taught you that you cannot with safety count upon being able to send at all times your products to distant markets. Your interest demands that the property of the south should be restored at the earliest moment.

We want them to help us pay our taxes. The interests of our whole country demand that the culture of cotton should be revived. Our foreign and internal commerce is languishing for the want of this. The negro of the south cannot be advanced in civilization and made a good and orderly citizen unless he is profitably employed, and his planter cannot pay his wages unless he takes money for his crops.

What was the first step taken by those in power when the south, prostrated, poor and disorganized at the end of the war, tried to carry on the work of raising cotton with the aid of the enfranchised African? The negro had in many respects a deeper interest in the success of the trial than the white man. His very existence as a race, the whole judgment of the world as to his capacity to do the duty of an American citizen, hangs upon his success.

Did these rulers stretch out the helping hand? No; they said to white man and negro alike, we will not let you get the full value of your products in the markets of the world. We will put a heavy tax on the cotton which you send out of the country, and you shall sell it to eastern manufacturers for less than its value in the European markets. Now this act was not only cruel but it was revengeful. It crushed the first efforts of reviving industry; it pushed back an impoverished and disorganized people in their efforts to build up a social system. It was one of the first causes of the disorders which exist at the south. The unpaid African could not understand why his employer was unable to pay him his wages, and was filled with hatred and rage towards him; and the employer found his slender means and low credit still further weakened.

In whose interest was this wrong done? In that of the cotton manufacturers of the east, whose profits have been enormous, and who are protected by the highest tariffs. How did this measure tell upon the farmers of the west? The planter could not buy your corn or pork, and was compelled by starvation to raise these things for himself, and you lost the markets you should have gained, and the export duty on cotton proved to be an export duty on corn.

From New York.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The following is a correct list of the serious casualties by the railroad accident below Greenbush, on last Friday night:

Mrs. M. C. Tyler, of Northeast, Pa., instantly killed—her head being crushed. Her remains were sent west last night.

John Davidson, railroad conductor, of Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., very badly wounded, and died at the Delavan House on Saturday.

Mrs. Davidson, considerably injured, but accompanied her husband's remains home.

Dedrick Barcer, of Syracuse; collar bone broken.

Mr. D. Murphy, President of the Bank at Port Byron, but resident of Cortland, was seriously injured in the back and head.

Mrs. J. Adolphus, of Auburn, was very badly hurt in the side and head.

A. Raulk, of Auburn, hurt in the head. Mr. and Mrs. Hermeston, of Philadelphia, occupied a seat near the stove, which was overturned upon them, bruising Mr. Hermeston's right leg and burning him very seriously in the back. Mrs. Hermeston escaped with slight burns, and was able to take charge of the two little children who accompanied them. Mrs. Gilbert, of Buffalo, was injured in the ankle and shoulder. W. Rogers Jerome, of Rochester, received injuries in the back and leg. Mr. Rhineman and son, 12 years of age, of Rochester, both injured; C. L. Bulkley, of New York, hurt in head, hip and shoulder; D. Borneman, of New York, hurt in the leg; D. W. Williams, of Waltham, Mass., hurt in head, hand and back; H. Abbott, of Peekskill, hurt in leg; A. Cowan, of Troy, bruised in head; Pliny T. Sexton, of Palmyra, New York, hurt in head; E. M. Barley, of Rochester, badly bruised; A. G. Gillett, of Philadelphia, bruised.

UTICA, Oct. 25.—A grand rally of the Boys in Blue was held here last evening. A torchlight procession came off, and many buildings were illuminated. While on the march the Boys in Blue were assaulted by roughs with stones, brickbats and clubs, and six men in the procession were more or less severely injured. As the Rome delegation was about to take the cars for home an attack was made upon it with clubs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Robert G. Gamble and Mrs. Hujos, charged with poisoning Gamble's wife, and whose trial has been in progress for some weeks, were yesterday acquitted and discharged.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24, evening.—A row occurred here to-night between a white and a negro club. The white club passed down St. Charles street immediately in the rear of the colored club, and continued so until they reached Canal street. On this street shots were heard, and both clubs rapidly left the ground, and none are now to be seen. Three negroes were killed. Canal street, in the neighborhood of the melee, is strewed with debris, torches and oil from lamps.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The origin of the disturbance of last night is difficult to discover. A number of clubs, both negro and Democratic, were parading the streets in various parts of the city. A number of negroes passed down St. Charles street in a very disorderly and noisy manner. The Picayune says the negro clubs abused and insulted the white Democratic clubs, marching in their rear, and that the first shot was fired by a negro club, slightly wounding a white man named Richardson. At all events a general fight began on Canal street, between Carondalet and Bayonne, in which a number of shots were fired.

The fight continued for three blocks, when the negroes fled. Two negroes were killed between Baronne and Dryade, on Canal street, one dangerously wounded, and a negro boy was crushed to death under foot. Another negro was killed at the corner of Canal and Baser streets, and one or two farther out. About midnight muffled firing was heard in all directions. No white men were killed on Canal street, though several were wounded and taken home by their friends. One white man was accidentally killed by his own friends on St. Charles street.

Coroner Roach, of the First district, held eight inquests to-day, on three whites and five blacks. Another dead negro is reported in the Second district, making nine fatal casualties. All of the white men killed were shot over a mile from the place of the first disturbance.

The disturbance began at 10 o'clock, and at 11, Canal street was crowded with excited whites, who dispersed quietly when a squadron of cavalry appeared on the scene. The stores on the corner of Bayonne and Canal streets are marked by bullets, as if by a skirmish fire.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Henry D. Christian, a government detective, was found last night in an alley, with a double wound on the back of his head, from which he died about one o'clock to-day. He had been active in ferreting out frauds in tobacco, and was also instrumental in procuring witnesses against various parties, which had given rise to suspicion that he was attacked in consequence of his position. He was robbed of his watch and money. He remained insensible from the time he was found until he died, and no information could be obtained from him.

Advices from Cooper County, Mo., state that on the night of October 14th, an old and respectable citizen, named Mapes, living nine miles northwest from Otterville, was dragged from his bed and murdered. On the following day Mrs. Mapes, her brother, named McIntosh, Thomas Good, and a boy named Bennett, were arrested on a charge of being implicated in his murder, and placed in charge of a constable and a guard of ten men, to be conveyed to Booneville. While en route to that place the guard was overpowered by a party of men, who hung McIntosh and Good, but allowed Mrs. Mapes and the boy to be taken to gaol.

A committee has gone from here to Indianapolis to make arrangements if possible for Mr. Seymour to visit and speak in St. Louis before he returns east.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Registration has closed in this county, and the Boards of Review have adjourned. The number of qualified voters on the list is 31,538; number rejected, 697.

A letter from Laramie, Wyoming territory, says that on the night of October 18 and the morning of the 19th, four notorious thieves and desperadoes were killed at that place by the vigilance committee, and several others of less notoriety were ordered to leave the town.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

RECEPTION OF PROFESSORS GROSS AND PANCOAST.—After a long sojourn abroad, Professors Gross and Pancoast have returned to the scene of their laurels and labors. The students and alumni of the Jefferson Medical College gave them, on Saturday evening, at the Foyer of the Academy, a fitting reception.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Dr. Ellwood Wilson, President; Dr. F. Maury, Secretary; Dr. Addinell Hewson, Dr. Richard J. Levis, Dr. John H. Brinton, Dr. William B. Atkinson, Dr. William W. Keen, Dr. Thomas H. Andrews, Dr. Richard S. Dunglison, Dr. J. Ewing Mears, Dr. Ralph M. Townsend, Mr. H. W. Newcomb, Mr. S. H. Dickson, Jr., Mr. C. B. McGrath, Mr. A. W. Calhoun, Mr. G. Landis. The greeting was delivered by Dr. Addinell Hewson, and appropriate and eloquent speeches were made by both the recipients of the welcome.

At the conclusion of Professor Pancoast's response, which was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, the scene in the Foyer was very brilliant. While the Germania at one end were discoursing their choicest music, the professors at the opposite end were receiving the congratulations of countless friends who thronged around them. Under a side chandelier stood Austin Flint, his son, and Professor Nathan Bozeman, distinguished men of medicine from New York city. Professor Sayre, chatted with Marion Sims, the great Paris surgeon. Professor Elliott, Professor James R. Wood, Dr. Atlee of Lancaster, Professor Kinloch of South Carolina, Dr. Askew of Delaware, Dr. Mears of Indiana, Nathan R. Smith of Baltimore, dotted between the faculties of the University, the Jefferson, the dental colleges and the medical staff of the hospitals, were present. Edgar H. Thompson, Wm. H. Gatzmer, Theodore Cuyler, Morton McMichael, Dan Dougherty, Charles Ingersoll, Geo. Wharton, Commodore Steadman, U. S. N., were noticed among many distinguished guests. One of the reception rooms adjoining the Foyer was filled with ladies.

Shortly after ten o'clock the committee escorted Drs. Gross and Pancoast to the vestibule, where a superb banquet was spread. Toasts were given and responded to by Drs. Pancoast, Gross, Sayre, Sims, Maury, Meigs, Mr. Dougherty, Drs. Levis, Flint, and others.

Dr. Sayre said that the students and alumni of Jefferson College had not only honored the illustrious men to whom this banquet had been given, but that they had honored themselves, their city, and the science of medicine everywhere. He gave as the final toast of the evening, "Philadelphia and New York—In medicine may they always be rivals in all that can confer honor, lustre and dignity upon the medical profession."

The reception was a complete success, and reflected the utmost credit upon the committee to whom its management was committed.

A TURN-OUT.—The Philadelphia Fire Department turned out very handsomely on Saturday night to receive the Washington Hose Company of Charlestown, Massachusetts, preparations for which have been in progress for a couple of weeks. The procession formed on Front and Vine streets, and marched over the route previously agreed upon in the following order:

Hibernia Engine, No. 1; Resolution Hose, No. 3; Perseverance Hose, Hope Hose, Columbia Hose, Assistent Fire, Diligent Hose, Hope Engine, Independent Hose, Spring Garden Hose, Globe Engine and William Penn Hose companies, Washington Hose Company, of Charlestown, with a magnificent carriage drawn by members of the different fire companies composing the escort. Accompanying the strangers was a large delegation of the "solid men" of Charlestown.

After the visitors followed the Good Intent Hose-Western Hose, Kensington Engine, Spring Garden Engine, South Penn Hose and Ringgold Hose Companies.

The Marshals were: First Division—Thomas J. Dagney; Aids, F. W. Kritschner, J. McDonough. Second Division—Wm. S. White; Aids, Alfred Wilkinson, James H. Smith. Third Division—Richard Warren; Aids, J. Hartner, G. W. Robinson. Fourth Division—J. W. Callahan; Aids, G. W. Wright, C. H. Smith.

The Committee of Arrangements was composed of the following gentlemen: William Thorp, D. P. Ray, R. T. Gill, S. Y. Green, J. Garman, John Kluitee, William S. White, Benjamin Weeks.

There was an abundance of music, almost all the first-class bands of the city being in line. The strangers have with them the Metropolitan Band of Boston. Each company was amply supplied with torches, and the parade made a very brilliant appearance, especially when viewed from a distance. For a reception parade there has rarely been a handsomer one in this city.

MASS MEETING OF THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS.—On Saturday one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign was held at Concert Hall. It was the occasion of the gathering of the young Republicans of the city, who were to be addressed by Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Attorney-General of the State. The usual decorations of the hall were greatly improved by the graceful and elegant festooning of the stage and walls, a conspicuous feature of which was the grouped standards of the Republican Invincibles, the members of which Club were present in large numbers. A beautiful basket of flowers, a present from the lady friends of the Club to the orator of the evening, was placed upon one of the tables, while the ladies themselves graced the occasion with their presence.

The meeting was presided over by Colonel William McMichael, who delivered a short but eloquent speech, in which he alluded to the great work that had been accomplished by the young members of the Republicans party in the late election. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. A series of patriotic resolutions were read by Lewis Wain Smith, Esq. The orator of the evening was then introduced, and it was some minutes before he could proceed, owing to the welcome which he received at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He spoke of the necessity of carrying the State at the coming election, stating that the election of General Grant was of far more importance than Gettysburg. He also alluded to the naturalization frauds, in the disclosure of which he, with Messrs. Smith and McMichael, had been engaged.

SERIOUS ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—Early yesterday morning several of the inmates of a tenement-house on Front street, nearly opposite Union, had a quarrel, which ended in Martin Connell making a furious assault on Bridget Ready and Thomas Nichols and wife with an axe. Nichols was badly cut in the head, his wife had her nose severely lacerated, and Bridget Ready received a blow on the head, which it is believed fractured the skull. The wounded were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Martin Connell was arrested and committed by Alderman Carpenter to await the result of the injuries inflicted. The quarrel arose out of bad feeling between Bridget Ready and Martin Connell. Ellen Curvin was arrested as an accessory to the assault, and held for a further hearing. Martin was one of the Sheriff's deputies at the late election.

FUNERAL OF CASPER SOUDER, JR.—The remains of Mr. Souder were interred on Saturday at Laurel Hill, and the funeral was attended by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Press Club, and a large number of personal friends. Gibson Peacock, Ferdinand L. Fetherston, Thos. J. Williamson, and Francis Wells, the late partners of the deceased, were the pall-bearers. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Adams and Rev. Dr. Stryker.

DIED FROM INJURIES.—William Moore, aged forty years, residing at No. 128 Lombard street, died yesterday morning from injuries received about the face and head, whilst aiding in the mooring of the United States frigate Potomac, on Saturday, at the Navy Yard. Deceased leaves a wife and two children.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6 24 | MOON SETS.....1 31
SUN SETS.....5 04 | HIGH WATER.....10 25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDWUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Oct.	8
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Oct.	9
Pereire	Havre	New York	Oct.	10
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	10
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	13
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Oct.	13
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	14
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct.	14
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.	15

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	27
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	28
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	29
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Oct.	29
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	31
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Oct.	31
Bellona	New York	London	Oct.	31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct.	31
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct.	31
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	3
Rhine	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	4
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	4
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov.	7
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov.	11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct.	25
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct.	29
Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov.	5
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov.	10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Jones, New Orleans via Havana, Philada. and Southern M. S. Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque White Cloud, Freeman, Portland, Lennox & Burgess.
Brig Keturah, Pinkham, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Portsmouth, Geo. Tallman.
Schr L. A. Bennett, McAllinden, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Mary, Carll, Bridgeton, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Dick Williams Corson, Malden, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, New London, do.
Schr Jas. Bradley, Bradley, Georgetown, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Norwich, Castner, Suckney & Wellington.
Schr Amelia Beebe, Barrington, Stinnickson & Co.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr A. V. Burgen, Thompson, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Frevk Jameson, Jameson, Boston, Captain.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str New York, Jones, Washington, do.
Str Annie Siddell, Portsmouth, Va., W. M. Baird & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Jeffersonville, Lee, Baltimore, with a line of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Ocean Bird, Kelley, 6 days from Portland, with headings to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Br. barque Cynthia Palmer, Milner, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Prince Albert, Card, 6 days from Providence, in ballast to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Smith, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

N. G. ship Herschel, Fredericks, 4 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co. Towed from Delaware Breakwater by tug Adelia, of New York.
Steamer Mary Bowne, 5 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, 4 days from Bridgeport, with marble to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Bee, Hearn, 8 days from Richmond, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Golden Eagle, Price, 2 days from New Bedford, with oil to Spoober & Co.
Schr J. H. Ferry, Kelley, from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. A. Allen.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Fowler, 1 day from Little Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Amelia, Beebe from Providence.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, from Providence.
Schr Rhodella Blew, Peterson, from Boston.
Schr Jessie Wilson, Connell, from Boston.
Schr Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, from Boston.
Schr James Bradley, Bradley, from Hartford.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, from Norwich.
Schr Mary, Carll from Bridgeton.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SAILED.

The Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Co.'s steamship Tonawanda sailed at 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning for Savannah, with a full freight and the following passengers:—Fenton Lowder, W. E. Towne, Mrs. Worrell and son, J. Gilliland and lady, Mrs. Stottmeister and son, Mrs. F. Kelly and son, E. Ivens, Mrs. J. A. Roberts and daughter, William Knowles, S. Maxwell, Robt. Connel and lady, J. Dulet.

The same Company's steamship Star of the Union sailed at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning for New Orleans via Havana, with a full freight and the following passengers:—John Aitken, E. Duval, R. Crueet, Felix Cabelie, M. Hernandez, B. Gary, D. Fernando Millares, George Black, Robert B. Ely, Edward Deiz and lady, Rev. S. A. Heilner, John S. Williams, Mrs. T. T. Clerk, Geo. W. Clerk, Chas. G. Clark, Mrs. E. C. Mix and two daughters, Miss Alice Carey.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 25—6 P. M.—Brigs Stella Lodge, Allen, from Windsor N. S., and Julia E. Arey, from Bangor for Philadelphia are at the Breakwater this evening. Ship Alaska, for New Orleans; barques Helene, for Antwerp, and Joshua S., for do., all from Philadelphia, went to sea this P. M. Schrs M. B. Broomall, from Georgetown for Dighton, and brig Annandale, from Philadelphia for Boston, remain at the Breakwater.
Wind N. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 23d inst.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 24th instant.
Barque Volant, Casmer, hence at Mobile 20th inst.
Schr Vrale, from Boston for Baltimore, put into Fortress Monroe 23d inst. in distress, having encountered a gale on the 22d inst. off Nantucket, and lost mainsail, main boom, and split sails. John Mullen, seaman, from Philadelphia, was washed overboard.
Schr Emma, hence, at Fall River 21st inst.
Schr Gen. Banks, Rider, hence, at Bangor 21st inst.
Schr Ida L. Bearse, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 21st inst.
Schr Eva May, hence, at New Bedford 21st inst.
Schr Lizzie, Frances, hence for Fall River, at New York 23d inst.
Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, at New York 23d inst.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, and Ida May, Drisko, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.
Schr Paul & Thompson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Schr Wm. Collyer, Teller, hence, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst., for Danversport.
Schrs B. McCauley, Smith, hence, for Boston, and Lena Hunter, Perry, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz:—

10,000 Grey Blankets.
10,000 Bed sacks.
20,000 Pillow Ticks.
20,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
15,000 Gowns.
15,000 Slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash in Government Funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 26th inst., for the construction of the following:

Three feet Sewers, viz:—On Seventh street from Market street to Arch street, Marks street from Eleventh street to 63 feet east of Twenth street, Sixth street from Green street to Coates street, Bartram street from Girard avenue to Poplar street, Woodstock street from Berks street to Norris street, Montgomery street from Broad street to Twentieth street.

Two feet six inch Sewers, viz:—On Eleventh street, from 95 feet north of Jefferson to 30 feet north of Reves street, from Twentieth to Twenty-first street.

Thirteenth street, from 253 feet north of Jefferson, to 266 feet north of Oxford street.

Moyer and Dauphin streets, between Norris street and Belgrade street. With such iron and stone inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1868. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city. And the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

Where the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed non-complying, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MARLON H. DICKINSON,
10 23 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. B. Knox, Lieutenant 21st Infantry, A. C. S., Petersburg, Va., on THURSDAY, October 29, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for all the FRESH BEEF required at Petersburg, Va., for six months from November 1, 1868, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct. The beef to be delivered there on the order of the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at that place; of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded). The necks of the cattle slaughtered to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of forequarters to be cut from three to four inches above the knee joint, and the hindquarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Bidders are requested to be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds for the fulfilment of their contract.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Fresh Beef, at Peters

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1868.

In Favor of the Recall of Mr. Reverdy Johnson.

We think that the time has now come for the recall of Mr. Reverdy Johnson from his position as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of St. James. In the conduct of that gentleman since he has been abroad we see another evidence of the mistake of departing from the rule to allow no one to hold office unless he is heartily in consonance with the loyal element of the land. Mr. Johnson possesses, as much as any Democrat, all the claims to private virtue and social fitness. His manners can be questioned by none. He is a gentleman. His ability is above all reproach. Yet he *is* not fitted for the position *of* Minister, and has done much during his brief stay to make Americans blush. He has, in the first place, talked entirely too much for a diplomatist. He has exhibited a garrulity which is utterly out of keeping with his rank and office, and which would subject an Under-Secretary of Legation to instantaneous dismissal. To make him betray all his feelings, it was but necessary for some noble Lord to ask him to dinner, or some association of knife-makers to give him a seat at a public banquet. He prated of what he would do, of how great were his abilities, how broad his instructions, and when he could not get the ear of any patrician he would delight in repeating the old story all over again to any plebian who was good enough to listen. We do not want a Minister who reads all his despatches in public and furnishes dinner companies with copies of his correspondence. If speech is silver, the old proverb has it that silence is gold; and we need, in our return to a specie basis, that some little gold come to us.

In the second place, Mr. Johnson misrepresents the American people. He cries with a loud voice for peace, peace. He makes that the drift, the current, the controlling element of his orations. He commenced it while his steamer was leaving Baltimore, and he has not got through yet with that refrain. Now we do not want peace above all things else. There are other things demanded before peace. There is national honor and national justice. There is that respect due to us as a mighty nation and that reparation for past wrongs which is pre-eminently the right of the United States. If we cannot have these, we do not want peace. If we can have them, we do. Our Minister should not forget that all these demands go together, and in crying for the one, while omitting to mention the other, he not only stultifies himself, but he acts as the misrepresentative of the sentiments of the United States. We do not want all the calls for peace to come from one side. We are the aggrieved party. They are the wrong-doers. Let them be the ones to make the overture, and let not our self-respect and national honor be sacrificed, as it has been by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, our accredited Minister.

In the last place, Mr. Johnson is affiliating and sympathizing with our enemies. He is crowding around the Lairds to be introduced to them—not they to him. He is accessible to our enemies. He is inaccessible to our friends. He assumes to act on deportment, and in reality, by his action, presents a happy combination of Pecksniff and Turveydrop. The report which comes to us from Liverpool clearly shows that Mr. Johnson disgraced himself in his conduct with Laird, the builder of the Alabama. He not only consented to have that man introduced to him, but he *sought* to be introduced to the man. It would have been an act of questionable propriety had he allowed Mr. Laird to be presented. It was an act of humiliation to seek it. No wonder that he exposed himself to the sarcasm of the London *Daily News*, which appropriately says that "Mr. Johnson's charity towards Mr. Laird, who built the Alabama, applies equally to Semmes, who sailed her." That our minister is for a moment exposing himself to such insinuation is reason enough for his instantaneous recall. He is not a representative of the United States reconstructed and loyal: he is the representative of a faction powerless in the nation, which would crawl at the feet of the English nation and seek to gain peace at the expense of honor, who feel no other ill-will towards Great Britain than that produced by her not recognizing and aiding *more fully the Southern Confederacy*.

We say for these reasons, if for no other, Mr. Johnson should be recalled. His head is turned by the smiles of a duke and his patriotism lulled to sleep at the bow of a courtier. He does not possess that stern devotion to his country that would act as a shield to make all such blandishments idle. He is susceptible of flattery—he has been flattered and has ceased to be our Minister and become an under Minister of her Majesty. We want no such man as our envoy.

SEYMOUR ON THE STUMP.—If Seymour commenced "swinging round the circle" solely to prove that he was still a Presidential candidate, despite the result of the October elections and notwithstanding the demands for his withdrawal, his action was not altogether unwise, for some such evidence of continued political existence was required by the exigencies of the campaign. If, however, his aims were more ambitious, he has miserably failed to realize them. There is nothing in his speeches to vindicate his oratorical fame; and, judging from the specimens of political eloquence elicited at the towns he has visited, the people may well ask, If Seymour be indeed the best speaker of the Democratic party, what sort of speeches do their average and inferior ones inflict on victimized audiences? He seeks refuge in the discussion of subordinate questions of little current interest or importance, and he thus proves that he lacks capacity or courage to grapple with the great issues of the campaign.

Going Back to an Old Custom.

THE crusade of the New York *World* and the Washington *National Intelligencer* against Seymour and Blair having met with a most inglorious defeat, the latter journal now proposes a plan whereby it hopes that many of the doubtful States, and even some in which there is but faint hope of a Democratic success, in November, "may yet be saved." This is for the National Executive Committee, or, in the absence of prompt action by that body, the several State Executive Committees, to pass a resolution announcing that the Presidential electors now pledged to the support of Seymour and Blair will, if elected, ignore their pledges, and in the meetings of the Electoral College cast their votes for such candidates as will prove acceptable to the Democratic masses at large.

This system embodies the leading features of the one which the framers of the Constitution had in mind. It was their intention, in wording the clauses of the Constitution bearing upon the election of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, that the members of the Electoral Colleges should be entirely untrammelled by any special pledges, but that each should cast his vote for such a candidate as his own clear and unbiassed judgment might dictate. Of course it was not anticipated that the individual preferences of each candidate for membership of the Electoral College could be concealed or ignored; but it certainly was deemed desirable that there should be no general pledges on the part of the candidates, uniform throughout the country. The first few Presidential elections conformed strictly to this principle. At that time there was no separate balloting for President and Vice-President, each member of the Electoral College casting votes for two different candidates for Chief Magistrate, the one receiving the highest number becoming President, and the next highest Vice-President.

On this principle George Washington was twice elected unanimously, one vote of every member of the Electoral College being cast for him, while the other votes, equal in number, were divided up among those who were the second choices of the Electors, John Adams in both cases receiving a majority and becoming Vice-President. At the third election, held in 1796, John Adams received 71 Electoral votes, and Thomas Jefferson 68, the remaining 59 being scattered among several candidates. Adams therefore became President and Jefferson Vice-President, although both had aspired to the former position and were of opposite political professions. At the election of 1800, the same system of a lack of concert being in vogue, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 73 Electoral votes, while John Adams received 65 and Charles Pinckney 64. There being no choice by the people, the House of Representatives, after thirty-six ballots, declared Jefferson the choice of ten States—a majority—and he became President, with Burr as Vice-President. At this election there was a noticeable division of the Electoral votes of two of the States, Pennsylvania casting eight votes for Jefferson and Burr, and seven for Adams and Pinckney; while Maryland cast five votes for each of the four candidates.

Just previous to the election of 1804, the Twelfth amendment to the Constitution, which provides for separate votes for President and Vice-President, was adopted, and under its operation Thomas Jefferson was again elected President, with George Clinton as Vice-President. Although Jefferson's vote this year was almost unanimous—162 out of 176—the vote of Maryland was again divided, Jefferson receiving 9 of her Electoral votes and Pinckney 2. At the end of Jefferson's term of eight years, the famous Congressional "Caucus" was duly installed as the dispenser of the Presidential office, the succession falling to the lot of the Secretary of State of the previous incumbent, a system which Andrew Jackson sustained, and by so doing made Martin Van Buren his successor. Jackson overthrew the "Caucus," revolutionized the whole system, and established the national conventions of the present day in power, because, under the former practice Henry Clay was able, through his paramount influence in the House of Representatives, to elevate John Quincy Adams to the Presidency in 1824, although the hero of New Orleans had received a majority both of the popular vote and that of the Electoral College. Yet, despite the authority of the Congressional "caucuses" and the earlier national conventions, which placed regular Presidential candidates before the people, and in so doing practically destroyed the exercise of personal judgment or individual preferences on the part of the members of the Electoral Colleges, we find that the Electoral vote of several of the States continued to be divided as late as 1832, when Maryland cast three votes for Andrew Jackson and five for Henry Clay. At the election of 1828, which was the transition period from the "Caucus" to the modern convention, Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams being the leading candidates by common consent and without any formal nominations, the vote of New York was almost equally divided, being 20 for the former and 16 for the latter. At the election of 1840, General Harrison and Martin Van Buren came before the people as representatives of the two great parties, each of them being backed up by a national convention. This event witnessed the final fall of the old system, and since then the people have voted directly for the Presidential candidates of their choice, to all intents and purposes, the members of the Electoral Colleges being mere go-betweens, to carry out the technical provisions of the Constitutions.

Such is a brief outline of the history of our previous Presidential elections. The contrast between the original practice and the one now in vogue is great, and it is a matter of grave doubt as to which is the better of the two. But we greatly fear that the Democratic masses will not appreciate the device of the *Intelligencer*, and will not vote for Seymour the incapable and Blair the revolutionary, under the delusive hope that their votes will ultimately go towards installing in office men who are not so objectionable.

An English Electioneering Device.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, has permitted a large-sized animal of the feline species to escape from the bag. He confesses that Lord Stanley's anxiety to dispose of the vexatious Alabama claims arises from the fact that the Parliamentary elections in England take place next month, and the present Tory administration desire to go before the people with a specimen of successful diplomacy, as a companion to the glorious termination of the Abyssinian war under their auspices. So the extreme courtesy and cordiality which have been extended to Reverdy Johnson by the English Tories constitute nothing more nor less than an electioneering dodge on a gigantic scale. If justice be done to the claims of the United States, it will be merely for the sake of party glory, and not because justice is the policy of the English rulers. But we cannot complain because of this sinister aspect of the recent negotiations. If the Alabama claims are settled to our satisfaction, and that right speedily, we shall have cause to rejoice at the narrow straits for political capital to which the followers of Disraeli find themselves reduced.

The Democratic Masses.

THE investigation into the naturalization frauds in New York city reveals a state of affairs which casts the most reckless proceedings of Mr. Sharswood and his tipstaves entirely into the shade. It will be remembered that these frauds were being perpetrated by one Rosenberg, who was the chairman of the Tammany Naturalization Committee, acting thus under the direct sanction and authority of August Belmont, John T. Hoffman, and the other leading Democrats of New York. The testimony elicited on Saturday at the preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Osborn was of the most startling character. One of the witnesses—a thoroughly reliable man, who was placed on the track of Rosenberg by the United States Marshal—testified as follows:—

"At the first interview *I asked Rosenberg what the cost would be, and he replied two dollars apiece; he said, 'You do not give this, but when I hand you these certificates you present me with two dollars for each paper.'*"

The same witness further testified:—

"Mr. Rosenberg told me that it was not necessary for me to pay him for the papers until I received them, and that *if I wanted five thousand more I could have them by simply giving him the number of the previous ones.* He also said that *one dollar was to be paid to the person who personated the principal, and one dollar to the person who personated the witness;* that he did not want to make anything, nor want me to make anything; that he was simply doing this for the benefit of the party."

Another witness testified that in an interview with Rosenberg the following transpired:—

"I said there were a good many men about the gas works who wanted their papers out, and I said I would like to know what he would charge for a large quantity; *he concluded that he would take two dollars a piece for anything below a hundred, and for anything over a hundred a dollar and a half apiece.*"

To one of the witnesses Rosenberg confessed that he had sold *seven thousand* naturalization certificates in this shameless manner. Rosenberg's office for the transaction of this nefarious business was located in the basement of an establishment at No. 6 Centre street, known as the "El Dorado," on one side of which there was a lager-beer saloon, while the work of forging naturalization papers was transacted on the opposite ride of the same room, with no apparent attempt at concealment.

To such desperate and high handed measures are the "friends" of Horatio Seymour obliged to resort in order to indulge in the hope of elevating that model Christian gentleman and patriotic statesman to the highest position within the gift of the people.

The Divorce Question.

THE Episcopal General Convention has at last broached a question of great importance and universal interest. On Saturday the subject of the marriage of divorced persons was under discussion, and a canon was introduced prohibiting the ministers of the Church from officiating at marriage ceremonies when either party had been divorced except for adultery. The matter was finally recommitted, but will again be called up, and it is expected that some action of this decided character will be taken.

The Episcopal Convention will certainly receive the hearty encouragement and endorsement of every right-minded man and woman in the country in their effort to elevate the marriage relation. The trivial causes for which divorces are now granted in many of the States constitute one of the most fruitful sources of domestic misery and infidelity to the marriage vows. By the extreme readiness and indecent haste which characterize the business of divorce, the marriage ceremony has been rendered to a great extent a farce, and the consequence is seen on all sides in a general undermining of the foundations of society. It therefore becomes the plain duty of the controlling bodies of the great religious denominations to give the subject their gravest consideration, and to withdraw from the present practice their countenance and support.

But this is not the only action that is needed. Congress should take the matter in hand by proposing to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Federal Constitution, giving to our National Legislature sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the marital relation. If any of the conditions of society should be characterized by uniformity, it certainly should be the case with marriage, which is the very foundation of all society. The regulation of the commercial interests of the country is now entrusted to Congress, without complaint on the part of the States; but our commercial relations are of comparative insignificance, when compared with the solemn duties and responsibilities of the domestic circle. Congress should have sole jurisdiction, and should enact such laws as will secure uniformity throughout the country, both in the cases of marriage and divorce. Uniformity once established, and the United States Courts invested with the exclusive jurisdiction of divorces, the gross iniquities which now prevail in many of the States could be done away with. In no other way is such a result practicable.

THE *Age* this morning gets off the following:—

"The popular vote in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, at the recent elections, as compared with that of 1864, shows a Democratic gain of over seventy thousand. This is pretty well for a 'dead' party."

The popular votes of these same States, at the recent elections, as compared with that of 1848, shows a Republican increase of over seven hundred thousand. This is pretty well for a "live" party.

THE "WEED" has a strong hold upon the assembled goodness and wisdom of the Episcopal Church. The authorities and pew-owners of the building in which the General Convention of that denomination is being held, in New York, have been forced to enter a protest against the reckless salivation of the members. The sinners who are addicted to the "weed" will take comfort from this fact.

WHAT WENT WITH THE LETTERS.

There is a young lady in Cincinnati who has a beau.

The beau is a nice young man, and writes letters to her.

In exchange for which she writes letters to the nice young man.

She kept the nice young man's letters in a safe place, in her trunk.

But she doesn't keep them now any more, for they are gone.

And this is the manner in which they departed.

She left her trunk open the other day. Her little brother, Jim, got the bandle of letters out of the trunk. He stood at the corner of the street with the bundle. And he handed the letters out, one to each passer-by, till the whole bundle was gone.

The way they found it out was that Jim handed one of the letters to the nice young man's cousin, who brought it to headquarters.

The moral of this beautiful story is that Jim was spanked and put to bed, instead of being presented with a nice new suit from ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

All good boys, nice young men, and people of the male persuasion generally, are crowding, this fall, to buy elegant clothes at the

GREAT BROWN HALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

6 15 4p PHILADELPHIA.

MARRIED.

DOBBINS—PLUMLY.—On October 21, 1868, in Newportville, Bucks county, Pa., by Rev. J. H. McLaughlin, Mr. CHARLES P. DOBBINS and Miss NETTIE PLUMLY, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

PARSONS—WHITE.—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, No. 725 Broad street, Mr. SAMUEL C. PARSONS and Miss LOTTIE WHITE, both of Bucks county.

DIED.

BICKNELL.—On Sunday, the 27th instant, RUFUS BICKNELL, M. D.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BROWN.—At Lake Como, Minnesota, on the afternoon of the 18th instant, MARY J., youngest daughter of William Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1635 Locust street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

GILLINGHAM.—On the 25th instant, ANNA MARIA, wife of William J. Gillingham, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Fourth-day (Wednesday), the 28th instant at 1 o'clock,

HESS.—On the 25th instant, Mr. SAMUEL M. HESS, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, S. E. corner of Fifteenth and Vine streets, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

JONES.—On the morning of the 25th instant, Mrs. MARY JONES, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Gibbeson, East Delaware avenue, Burlington, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

STRUTHERS.—On Saturday morning, October 24, AGNES MARION, youngest daughter of the late John Struthers.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles C. Dunn, No. 2447 Walnut street, on Tuesday, October 27, at 11 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill.

WHITE.—On Sunday afternoon, the 25th of October, WILLIAM R. WHITE, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 127 S. Twelfth street.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

AMERICAN GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS, at only $2 50 per yard at retail.—These Silks are manufactured by Cheney Bros., of Hartford, Conn., and are warranted by them "to be ALL SILK, in every fibre and thread." For sale by

BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
10 26 3t* No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
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THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped. Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
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10 12 mws No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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CIRCULARS,
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VISITING CARDS,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
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And ENGRAVING and PRINTING of every description executed in the highest style of art.

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STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
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PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 79 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4264. 10 13 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VOLUPTUS SUPREMA, THE LATIN phrase expressive of voluptuous richness, may be justly applied to the fragrance of PHALON'S new perfume, "POUR DE MAYO," the most luxurious and permanent of floral odors. Sold by all druggists. 1t

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. Monthly Meeting TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock. Essay by the Rev. THOMAS J. BROWN. Subject—"Greater Exactness in the Service of God Demanded and Warranted."
Subject for discussion—"Should non-Professors of Religion Teach in our Sabbath Schools?"
Vocal and Instrumental Music
Report of Tellers on Election of Officers for the ensuing year.
The public are invited. 1t

THE SECOND ANNUAL SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILEE, in aid of the Home for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING Oct. 29, 1868, commencing at 8 o'clock. A number of beautiful pieces will be sung by a company of nearly one thousand children under direction of Prof. W. G. Fischer. Reading Tickets and Tickets for Amphitheatre, 50 cents each, to be had at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH St. [10 24 5t

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING.

AT

CONCERT HALL.

R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, ESQ.,

OF BALTIMORE, MD.,

WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

ON TUESDAY EVENING, 27th Instant,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. [10 26 2t

THE LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

"TO THE REPUBLICANS OF PHILADELPHIA."

In accordance with a resolution passed this day, the DIVISION ORGANIZATIONS throughout the CITY are earnestly requested to assemble in their respective ELECTION DIVISIONS, at the regular places of holding the elections (or at such places as may be designated by the Ward Executive Committee), on MONDAY EVENING, October 26th, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of THOROUGHLY ORGANIZING AND CANVASSING THEIR DIVISIONS. It has been ascertained that over 3000 REPUBLICANS FAILED TO VOTE AT THE OCTOBER ELECTION. A large majority of these CARELESS REPUBLICANS can be induced to come to the polls and vote for GRANT AND COLFAX, if the division organizations attend promptly to this duty.

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL,
A. M. WALPINSHAW, } Secretaries.
10 23 3t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER No. 18.

1. The Club will assemble at headquarters MONDAY, October 26 1868 at 7 o'clock P. M., to proceed to Camden N. J., to take part in the GRAND TORCH LIGHT DEMONSTRATION FOR GRANT, COLFAX, AND THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

By order of
BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,
Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, } Assistant Marshals.
HENRY TODD, } 1t

TENTH WARD.
GRANT AND COLFAX.

Agreeably to the call of the Republican City Executive Committee, the citizens of the Tenth ward will assemble in their respective Election Divisions on MONDAY EVENING, October 26, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the Division Associations.

1st Division, at No. 141 N. Ninth street.
2d Div., N. W corner Ninth and Cherry streets.
3d Div., S. W. corner Eleventh and Vine streets.
4th Div., S. W. corner Eleventh and Race streets.
5th Div., N. E corner Broad and Race streets.
6th Div., Race street, below Sixteenth.
7th Div., S. W. corner Sixteenth and Cherry streets.
8th Div., N. W. cor. Twenty first and Tower streets.
9th Div., S. W. cor. Twenty second and Vine streets.

HENRY C. HOWELL, President.
JOSEPH COOPER, Secretary. 10 24 2t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS'., No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULDEN'S New Store,
8 20 3m 4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

CIGARS.

CIGAR NOTICE.

Particular attention invited to our choice stock of CIGARS, comprising leading Imported Brands and Fuguet's "Mariana Rita," and "Fra Diavolo" brands. These fine Philadelphia-made Cigars are proving standard articles, by reason of their intrinsic merits and moderate prices. Smokers who have not made their acquaintance, or fairly tried them, should do so now. Sold in original packages at lowest figures.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

10 24 6 5p PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, October 26, 1868, trains will leave VINE STREET WHARF as follows, viz.:—

Mail and Freight ..... 7 30 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 3 45 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, to Atco and Intermediate Stations ..... 6 00 P. M.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC,

Mail and Freight ..... 1 25 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation ..... 6 10 A. M.
Junction Accommodation, from Atco ..... 6 25 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN WILL LEAVE

Vine Street Ferry at ..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Haddonfield at ..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

10 26 2trp D H. MUNDY, Agent.

FOR SALE.

CHESTER COUNTY FARM.—WILL BE sold at Public sale, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock, a farm of 37 acres, situate partly in the go ough of Phœnixville. Said farm has a town lot value, and is well adapted to growing vegetables; stone dwelling-house, stone barn, wagon-house, etc. The owner has removed to New York; therefore wants to sell.

A good opportunity for profitable investment. One-half the purchase money can remain secured. Conditions at sale, by

E. F. PENNYPACKER,
10 26 2t Agent for C. H. Garden.

FINE ARTS.

Established by Vito Viti, 1815.

VITI BROS. (late Vito Viti & Sons), Importers of Italian Carrara Marble Monumental Statuary, Urns, Monuments, Fountains, Parlor and Garden Statuary, French Composition and Real Bronze Groupes and Figures, Finest Parisian Ormolu and Gilt 21-day Clocks, Bisquet Figures, Alabaster Ornaments and Statuary, etc., etc.

Particular attention given to special importation of Marble Statuary of all descriptions; and having direct correspondence with the principal studios of Italy, enables them to import at the lowest rates. Designs of all Monumental objects of art can be seen at their office, No. 149 South FRONT Street, above WALNUT.

10 26 mwf 3t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC

OPENIN

A Full Line of our own Importatio

VELVETS, SATINS, and RIBBO

TO MATCH, FOR MILLINERY AND DR MAKING.

WOOD & CARY

LATE STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HA
AND EVERY STYLE OF CUT MATERIAL
WITH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, R
BONNET MAKING.

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No. 725 CHESNUT Stree

9 29 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STOR
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNET
FEATHERS, FRAME

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

TEMPLE OF FASHIO

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread Guipure, Gimp, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm 24t

P. E. GILL,

NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS at wholesale and retail.
BONNETS ready-made and made to order.
HATS, various shapes, trimmed and untrimmed. 10 2 fmw 13t

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON

Would call particular attention to their stock of

FINE LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.

Black Cloaking Velvets, $9.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $10.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $12.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $14.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $16.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $18.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $20.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $21.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $22.
Black Cloaking Velvets, $30

Fine Silk Plushes for Suits.

Blues, Browns, Purples, Dahlia and White, from $6 50 to $20.

Silk Finish Velveteens, all colors, $1·50 to $4·50.

Trimming Velvets, all colors.

Trimming Satins, all colors.

Fine Paisley Shawls.

Fine French Broche Shawls.
Fine German Broche Shawls.
Broche Shawls in great variety, $13 to $100.
New styles Woollen Shawls.
Rich Printed Cashmere Shawls.
Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls.

A large and choice stock of
FINE FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
At less than cost of importation.

NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

FIT GUARANTEED.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALKS ABOUT ADAM AND HIS FAMILY. Half bound, 28 cts.; muslin, 35 cts.

MARK STEADMAN; or, Show Your Colors. Engravings. 18mo. Cloth, 55 cts. A useful book for those about to enter on the active business of life.

CHILDREN'S HEARTS AND HANDS. 16mo. Illustrated. Cloth, 88 cts.

SUSIE'S THANK OFFERING. By the author of "Waiting for the Morning," etc. Muslin, 40 cts.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,
No. 1122 CHESNUT Street,
10 26 3t Philadelphia.

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED PHOTOGRAPHIC BOOKS.—Scotland, her Songs and Scenery. 14 Photographs. The Oberland and its Glaciers. 28 Photographs. Flemish Relics, Architectural and Pictorial. Rambles Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain. 36 Photographs. The Tanner; illustrated with Photographs and Woodcuts. Shakespeare's birthplace, Home and Grave. English Lake, Mountains and Waterfalls. 13 Photographs. Lady of the Lake, with 14 Photographs of Scenery. The works of Wilkie Mulready, and Birket Foster. Ruins of Pompeii, large Photographic views.

THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
10 6 No. 723 SANSOM STREET.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—GEORGE WILKES and GOLDSMITH MAID. These well-known fast horses will contest mile heats 4 in 5 to harness, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for a premium of $1000. Particulars in future advertisement. 10 26

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1868.
WANTED—500 barrels of No 1, and
250 " of No. 2 Flour.
Proposals received until 12 M. on the 27th instant. Conditions made known by the undersigned.
15 C. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Worrell Sisters, with their New York Theatre Company, will appear this evening in an English version of *The Grand Duchess*. Miss Sophie will personate the "Grand Duchess," Miss Irene "Wanda," and Miss Jennie "Prince Paul." *La Belle Helene* and *Barbe Bleue* will also be produced during this engagement.

AT THE WALNUT the new sensational drama of *F; or, Branded* will be brought out this evening. Mr. Davenport will sustain four distinct characters—"Duke Tyrrell," a gipsy; "Felix Reybauld," a spy; "Montanti," an Italian refugee; and "Hector de Riviere," a French Lancer.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening as "Fire-fly." This will be Lotta's last week. On next Monday a new five-act drama, entitled *He's Got Money*, will be produced. The following standard comedies are announced as in preparation:—*The Way to Keep Him, John Bull, The Provoked Husband, The Heir-at-Law*, and Goldsmith's *Good-natured Man*, for the first time in thirty years.

AT THE AMERICAN the accomplished danseuses M'lle Venturoli and M'lle Augusta will appear this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural on Wednesday afternoon.

The following programme will be presented:—Overture, *Semiramide*, by Rossini; Song, *Wiedershen*, by T. Dietne; Waltz, "Almack's Tuenze" by Lanner; Andante con moto, from the Fifth Sinfonie, by Beethoven; Overture, *Oberon*, by Weber; Aria de Ballet, from *Robert le Diable*, by Meyerbeer; Selection from *Don Sebastiano*, by Donizetti.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a series of Classical Matinees on Saturdays, the first of which will take place on Saturday, October 31 when Beethoven's Eighth Sinfonie, in F (entire) will be performed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Disorderlies—A Dastardly Act—Would-be Prize Fighters Captured—Annoying a Policeman—Alleged Larceny—Gunning on Sunday.

—Having carried the election, although by fraud, our Democratic citizens imagine that they are the masters of the present police force. However, three of the Seventeenth warders came to grief yesterday afternoon, while engaged in handling a policeman as though he were a hand-ball. These characters had been engaged at Master and American streets in assaulting citizens, when a policeman interfered. He was knocked about for some time, when a detail of men arrived on the ground and secured the worthies, who, on appearing before Alderman Eggleton this morning, gave the names of Dennis McCartney, Roger Hamil, and James Goodfellow. They were committed for trial.

—Policeman James Young, of the First district, was severely beaten on the night of the election by a gang of rowdies. During the assault he discharged a revolver, the contents of which entered the body of one of the rioters. On Saturday Mr. Young left his home for the first time, and while walking about was arrested on a warrant charging him with assault and battery with intent to kill, and taken before Alderman Frank Devitt, of the Third ward, who committed him in default of $6000 bail. The officer was then taken to prison, where he was compelled to lie until late on Saturday night before his friends knew where he was. This Alderman should be taken before the Court and made to answer a charge of misdemeanor in demanding excessive bail.

—Policeman Phillips yesterday came across a gang of fellows who were congregated around two men who were stripped and were about engaging in a fight. The scamps on the approach of the official fled. Shortly after he came upon the same party and succeeded in overhauling the principals, who turned on him and beat him. However, he managed to get them both to the Station, where Alderman Neill held them in $1000 bail for trial.

—On Saturday Recorder Givin held John Hollie, a German, for a further hearing on the charge of harrassing and annoying Lieutenant Charles Carnes, of the First district. The offence consisted in the defendant taking the officer before Alderman Riddle on the charge of conspiring with others to prevent him from voting. After hearing the testimony Alderman Riddle discharged Lieutenant Carnes.

—Recorder Givin also bound over L. L. Guthman, a clothing dealer at Ninth and Market streets, to answer the charge of larceny. The complainant was a negro, who stated that he had gone into the store of the accused and purchased a suit of clothing, for which he was charged by a salesman $13 50, and that after paying that amount the salesman demanded more money, which was refused. The negro could neither get the clothing nor the money which he had paid returned.

—Robert Fink this morning was fined by Alderman Maule for gunning on Sunday.

—Yesterday John Haggerty was overhauled at Fortieth and Market streets with a bag full of birds, which he had shot during the day, by Policeman Glinn. He attempted to escape from the officer, and in so doing committed an assault and battery. Alderman Maule this morning held him for trial, and fined him for gunning on Sunday.

LOCAL POT-POURRI.—His Honor the Mayor of the city, in pursuance of an approved resolution of Select and Common Councils, has offered a reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of any persons within the State of Pennsylvania at whose instance and by whose connivance residents of other States voted, or attempted to vote, at any of the polls of the city of Philadelphia at the late general election. Good!

—The age of babyhood is not the same with all. Some graduate at two, others at six, others at ten, some not until twenty, and now and then a few never. There are men and women babies in society all around us—infantile in intellect, in affection, in morals, in ideas, in purposes, in everything which is either manly or womanly. Naturally there are more woman babies than men babies. The competitions and struggles, the pushings, elbowings, kickings, and varied fiercenesses of the world squeeze and knock the baby out of the man. In the absence of these, women grow up undeveloped. The head of the infant remains on the shoulders of the physically grown-up woman. Instead of a baby of one foot in height, it is one of six feet. That's all the difference.

—The Camdenites are going to have a monster "Grant and Colfax" torchlight demonstration this evening. Extensive are the arrangements—mighty will be the turnout. The "Invincibles," the "Elephant Club," and other Philadelphia campaign organizations of Republican persuasion intend participating. Attention!

—In accordance with a resolution passed by the Republican City Executive Committee, the Republican division organizations throughout the city are earnestly requested to assemble in their respective election divisions this evening at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of thoroughly organizing and canvassing their divisions.

—Dan Rice made a parade through our streets this morning. He had a band of music, an adult camel, a couple of baby elephants, and any number of bears, tigers, monkeys, and wild cats in vans. A free show for the penniless. The newsboys and bootblacks shouted more loudly than the band clattered.

—Mr. McKibben, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, gives notice that holders of thirty or more coupons due on the 1st proximo can now present them at the office in this city for examination, and count checks will be ready on the 1st, if correct.

—Some people require more dress than others. For instance, women can *bare* more exposure than men; consequently they wear less. They come out earlier and stay out longer. Men are colder by nature, and require some other overcoat than the skin.

—Ireland and Grant.—The Irishmen of Philadelphia favorable to the election of Grant and Colfax are invited to attach their names to the roll now open at the hall of the Irish Republican Association, No. 1029 Chesnut street.

—People's notions about what constitutes a "mere trifle" differ. One man loses his wife, and his conduct implies that it is a mere trifle; another loses a sixpence, and he is troubled for forty-eight hours.

—The wife of Mr. Bullock, during the prevalence of the cattle plague, was in great concern lest her husband should catch the disease. He escaped.

—Black art—charcoal sketches. Tipple naturally leads to tattle. If you want to hit the brain, fire at the stomach.

—Where to find milkmen—At the watering places.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.—Charles Fresser was arraigned before a United States Commissioner at noon, charged with illegal distillation of whisky.

Peter Daly sworn—I reside at No. 704 Passyunk road; on Thursday I visited defendant's brewery, at 10 o'clock, on Thirty-fifth street, above Master; the place was open and the still in operation; they were preparing to brew; the men did not understand English and went up stairs; the defendant came down and said that was the first he had distilled; he was just trying an experiment; the next morning I placed a watchman over the place; the defendant was brewing beer.

Alfred F. Young sworn—I live at No. 1114 Spring Garden street; I visited the place on Saturday, and saw the still with the head out.

Held in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

—Christian Presser was charged with illegal distillation of whisky.

Peter Daley sworn—I visited the defendant's place at Thirty-first and Market streets; I found a still in the yard connected with his house; the still was boiling; there were two hogsheads of grain mash prepared to work, and four hogsheads of sugar mash; on Saturday I went again; the head was off the still and steam coming out; there is no license for the place.

Alfred F. Young corroborated the above.

Held in $1200 bail to answer at Court.

—Andrew J. Gallagher was arraigned before United States Commissioner Smith for having in his possession empty barrels on which were the revenue marks.

Detective Heilman testified—On October 3d I found thirty-nine barrels with the following marks on:—"No 249. Distillery warehouse No 1, Ninth Dist. Ohio, 65 per cent. 10th month 14th day, 1868. William R. R. Jackson, United States Guager Withdrawn from Distillery warehouse No. 1, Ninth Dist. Ohio Tax paid 10th month 15th day, 1868. W. R. Jackson, United States Guager." The others were the same with the exception of the serial numbers; I marked the barrels with my initials from 1 to 39; I found the person in charge, and he told me he would guarantee the barrels would not be removed, and reported to the collector, and requested the place to be licensed; there were some barrels with the numbers scraped off; men were engaged in scraping barrels; the empty barrels were standing among the full barrels; there was no dumping going on.

Held for further hearing.

—John Powell charged was before the same Commissioner with removing whisky elsewhere than to a distillery warehouse.

Mr. William H. Herr testified—I am an assistant to Mr. Brooks, a Revenue Detective; I know the defendant; on Saturday I was ordered to the upper section of the city; I saw a furniture car about half-past five o'clock coming through a small street leading into Thompson, above Norris; the defendant jumped out and ran to catch a railroad car; I asked the man driving what was in it; he said it was all right; there were three or four barrels in the wagon, covered with rags; the bungs were up; I felt them, found them moist, tasted, and discovered it was molasses whisky; I seized the wagon and contents; the driver did not want to come with me after driving two squares Powell got in the wagon, and asked me to release it, and how much it would take to settle it; at Frankford road and Thompson street he attempted to drive off; I got out and took the horse by the head; the defendant got out of the wagon and pulled me away from the horse and the driver then turned the wagon round and escaped; I held the defendant till assistance came, and then took him to the Station House.

Benjamin P. Sparks, Constable of the Eighteenth ward, testified—I saw the defendant tussling with Mr. Herr, and at his request assisted him to take the prisoner to the station House.

The defendant was held to answer at court.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS.—This morning the National Guards Regiment proceeded to Eastwick Park for target practice. They paraded through a number of our principal streets, and by their steady marching and perfect drill elicited many encomiums from the lookers-on. Their uniforms were bright and spotless, their arms glittered in the sunlight, and their band played martial music. They intend remaining at the Park during the entire day. Who will win the cup?

A COUPLE MORE ILLEGAL VOTES.—Joseph Lukens, a minor, residing in Germantown, was before Alderman Thomas, on Saturday, charged with voting illegally at the late election. Joseph admitted that he was not of age, and that he had voted for the purpose of killing the vote of a man who had deposited his ballot for the Republican ticket. The Alderman sent him below for trial.

William Childs was held by the same magistrate for a further hearing on a similar charge.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—Yesterday afternoon John Crawford, of the Eleventh district, died of consumption. He had been on the force for several years, and contracted his disease while in the performance of his duty. He was a gentlemanly and faithful officer. He will be buried on Wednesday afternoon, from his late residence on Trenton avenue, below Otis street.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of Mrs. Mary Charlton, No. 778 South Fourth street, was entered during Saturday night and ransacked from top to bottom. As the family are absent from the city, it is impossible to state what has been stolen.

THE TENTH WARD.—To-night the Republican citizens of the Tenth Ward will meet in their various precinct houses, for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the Division Associations for the Presidential campaign. Let all who are anxious for the election of General Grant attend.

AN OWNER is wanted at the First district station for a bay horse.

CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, BEST MADE, BEST FITTING, Ready-made Clothing in the city, equal to customer work in every respect. Also, a choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AVERT DANGER.—"Out of the nettle Danger we pluck the flower Safety," says Shakspeare. Feeble invalid, do you wish to pluck this flower? If so, invigorate your system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Strength is your safety. Weakness is never safe. Acute disease makes short work of the feeble. Reinforce, half-defeated nature with the finest vegetable invigorant in the world. Not merely an invigorant, however, but a gentle laxative, a more potent blood depurant than any prescribed in the Pharmacopœia, and the best antibilious medicine extant. It is because it combines so many important medicinal properties that this remarkable vegetable specific produces such extraordinary effects. As a preventive, it forestalls disease by endowing the human physique with extra resistant power; as a curative, it sustains the strength while removing the complaint. Its use as a remedy for indigestion is now so general in all parts of the United States that it may be consistently entitled the NATIONAL SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA. Its celebrity is not confined to this country, however, or even to this continent. There is not a port in the Western Hemisphere to which it is not consigned; not a State between Patagonia and the Arctic Sea in which "HOSTETTER'S BITTERS" is not a household phrase.

In this month of fogs, when chills and fever and other malarious disorders are rife, a medicated stimulant is an article of the first necessity for all who travel by land or water, or are in any way exposed to the morbific influences abroad in the atmosphere. Of all alcoholic tonics, the BITTERS are the purest and most efficacious—a fact attested by leading analytical chemists and confirmed by some of the most eminent medical practitioners in the United States.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.—Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are the ultimate of the grape, pure and unadulterated; simply made bitter by the best herbs and roots known to Chemists and Medical Practitioners, viz.:—Peruvian Bark, Calamus, Chamomile Flowers, Snake Root, Wild Cherry Bark, etc., and is just such a tonic as has long been a desideratum among Medical men. A trial will gain your approval as a tonic *par excellence*. Sold by Druggis's.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS MAKING in the latest Paris styles.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

WATSON'S PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1869.—We have been shown an advance specimen copy of this valuable little work, soon to be issued by Messrs. Watson & Co., publishers, of No. 219 Dock street, this city. The want of a similar publication has long been felt by our merchants and manufacturers. The copy before us is a neat little 32mo. volume, handsomely printed, with ruled pages, bound in cloth, gold embossed, and altogether is a fine specimen of typography. The usefulness of the work must be apparent to every business man, containing a classified list of merchants, manufacturers, and professional men, arranged and classified in systematic alphabetical order; forming a convenient and valuable reference book for houses doing business in or with Philadelphia. It will also contain a correct lithographic map of the city, municipal statistics, information, etc. Also, well-executed engravings of the principal buildings and objects of interest. We are creditably informed that the subscription list from country merchants, New York, Boston, and Baltimore houses, has reached an unexpected and unprecedented amount. The price of the work is one dollar per copy.

LEADERS OF THE FASHION—

All the novelties of the season, including the NEW COLOR for GENTS' WALKING and EVENING COATS, to be found only at

CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S, Continental Hotel Building.

FALL OVERCOATS—

Melton, Scotch, and Silk-mixed Fall Overcoats.

Irish Frize and French Cassimere Fall Overcoats.

Tricot, Cloth, and Doeskin of every variety of style and color worn.

A splendid Fall Overcoat for $22, warranted to fit, at

CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—

In style and workmanship the same as Customer Work, at

CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

IF this should meet the eye of any one suffering from Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief and in most effect a speedy cure. Sold by all Druggists.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to step in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARD.—We have a splendid stock of the very newest things on our counter and though our sales are so large we have forty cutters and seven hundred hands to keep our Salesrooms filled.

These facts are open for the inspection of any who will call and see for themselves.

The New Goods just receiving are—
Fall Overcoats, from $7·75 to $25.
Indispensable Suits.
Street Jackets.
Heavy Coats (to do without overcoats).
Fancy Over sacks.
Stylish Chesterfields.
Youths' Chesterfields.
Boys' Double-breasted Sacks.
Youths' and Boys' Suits.
Children's Garibaldis.
Children's Bismarcks.
Children's Prince Imperials.
Children's Chamberlains.
Children's Fancy Overcoats.

A large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 13

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL," Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER, MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.

The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 22 2m

MERRICK & SONS, SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 420 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER. D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR, For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 6 9 tf

THIRD EDITION

BALTIMORE.

The Democratic Politicians Dismayed—Johnson's Course Commented upon.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Opinions on Johnson's Course.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—All parties here express regret at President Johnson's electioneering proclamations and Governor Seymour's stump speeches. They are driving Democrats to Grant and adding largely to the Republican cause. The Republicans hold several more mass meetings to-night. That at the Front Street Theatre next Saturday, when John P. Kennedy presides, will be the grandest of the campaign.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Cotton very firm. Middling uplands 25@25½c. Flour dull—market favors buyers—quotations nominal—Howard street superfine $7·25@—; do extras, $9@11·25; do. family, $12@12·50; City Mills superfine, $7·75@8; do. extras, $9@11·50; do. family, $12@13·50; Western superfine, $7@7·75; do. extras, $8·50@10. Cloversed scarce, receipts small, new $6·75. Wheat dull; spring red $2·40@2·45. Corn dull; old white, $1·20@1·27; old yellow $1·23@1·30. Oats dull at 70@76c.; for choice, 80. Provisions quiet—Mess pork $30·00. Bacon—Rib sides, 10¾c.; clear sides, 17@17½c. shoulders, 13½@14c. Hams, 20@21c. Lard, 19@19c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Cotton firmer at 25½c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c.; sales of 8000 bbls. State at $6·15@8; Ohio at $7·40@9·50; Western at $8·15@7·90; Southern at $8·15@13·50; California at $7@10. Wheat dull and declined 3@5c.; sales of 15,000 bushels spring at $1·36@1·38½. Corn quiet; sales of 41,000 bushels at $1·14@1·16½. Oats heavy; sales of 43,000 bushels at 74c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27·25@27 87½. Lard dull at 16½@17½c. Whisky dull.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	126	Pacific Mail St. Co	124⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	39⅞	Toledo & Wabash	61
Ph. and Rea. R.	99¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	101¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85⅛	Adams Express	50¼
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87	Wells, Fargo Exp.	29
Chi. and N.W. com	89¼	U. S. Express Co.	48
Chi. and N.W. pref.	90	Tennessee 6s, new	68
Chi. and R. I. R.	105¼	Gold	134⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	113	Market steady.	

POLITICAL.

—The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Banner* declares that although that paper is Democratic, and its editors have been Democrats all their lives, they cannot and will not swallow the new-fangled Democracy now attempted to be fastened upon the people by the same leaders who, in 1860, brought on the war and the ruin of the South. The *Banner* says it opposed these leaders then, and opposes them now, as the same spirit lurks in the bosoms of those leaders, and if their advice is followed again it will lead to the same results as in 1860. The *Banner* believes that the aim of the Seymour and Blair party to-day is the same as was the Breckinridge and Lane party in 1860. Then that paper supported Douglas and Johnson, and now it will support Grant and Colfax.

—Judge John A. Cary, of Chemung, N. Y., the leading and most influential Democrat of that town, has renounced the support of Seymour and Blair, and proclaimed himself an adherent of Grant and Colfax. He addressed a Republican meeting at Athens last Monday evening, and there publicly announced the course he had taken.

—The Jew vote is giving the Democracy a peck of trouble. One organ declares that in Ohio "twenty thousand Hebrew voters stayed at home by preconcerted arrangement," while another says that all the Jews voted the radical ticket. These papers have been declaring all along that the Jews are all Democrats this year!

—Mr. Eggleston, of Cincinnati, is urged by his friends to contest the election of the Copperhead Strader to Congress, as they have found sufficient evidence of illegal votes thus cast to defeat Strader and unseat him and declare Mr. Eggleston.

—James Kilbourn, an Albany carpenter, is making some of the most effectual campaign speeches in the Empire State, and, with his coat off and sleeves rolled up, gives his hearers what he calls "jack-plane arguments."

—The New Haven *Register* says:—"We shall stand by Seymour and Blair against the whole hemisphere." Which is a very handsome acknowledgment of the strength of the Republican party.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* posted the following on its bulletin board on Friday:—"Chase and Adams have been informally nominated for President and Vice-President in place of Seymour and Blair."

—The Democrats of Oswego, N. Y., had prepared a full-sized effigy of a negro to burn in honor of their victories in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, but the exhibition was indefinitely postponed.

—The Blairs are fortunate in their invitations. Montgomery was invited to leave Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and Frank is invited to vacate his place on the Democratic ticket.

—On the morning of the recent elections, Vallandingham's paper, the Dayton *Ledger*, was profusely illustrated with cuts of Irish harps. The harps are now hung upon the willows.

—Mr. Brown, colored, has been nominated as a Republican candidate for the Massachusetts Legislature from the Third ward of Boston, by the colored voters of that ward.

—The Democrats have gained two United States Senators in Ohio and California, and will lose five in Connecticut, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Tennessee.

—A loyal paper in Georgia headed its despatches giving the result of the recent elections with the picture of a negro fiddler drawing his bow in high glee.

—The Alton (Illinois) *Banner*, a German Democratic paper, ran up the names of Grant and Colfax recently, and repudiates Seymour and all his horde.

—The Boston *Transcript* thinks the Blair family has been declared unconstitutional and void by the American people.

—The spirit of repudiation is so strong in the Democratic party that they talk of repudiating their own candidates.

—If the Seymour and Blair Democracy surrender before election, will General Grant give them their paroles?

—Seneca Falls boasts of a ladies' Grant and Colfax Glee Club.

—A place in Ohio for Democrats to go to—Chegrin.

—The stone that hit the Democracy—the Keystone.

—The girl that jilted Hendricks—Indi-Anna.

—Another lost Pleiad—the *World*.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 sh Leh Nav.	29½	100 sh Read R.	b30. 48 69
100 do.	s10wn. 29¾	200 do.	45½
300 sh Big Mt.	s5wn. 6½	100 do.	45⅝
10 sh Penna R.	2d. 56¼	200 do.	b10. 48⅛
15 do.	56¼	200 do.	b10. 48⅛
100 sh Sch Nav Pf.	b4. 71½	100 do.	b30. 48¾
200 sh N Y & M.	b60. 8½	100 do.	b 0. 49¼
500 do.	b60. 8¾	100 do.	48¾
500 do.	b40. 8¾	100 do.	b30. 48 69
100 sh Clinton Coal.	b5. ¾	100 do.	c. 48¼
100 sh Cata Pf.	b30. 23½	100 do.	911. 48⅜
100 sh Read R.	b5. 48¼4		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh 6s gold l.	93½	100 sh Read R.	b15. 48⅜
100 sh Hestonville.	11	100 do.	2d&tn. 48⅜
100 sh Cata Pf.	b 0. 23½	100 do.	48⅜
100 sh Sch Nav Pf.	b3. 21½	400 do.	2d. 48⅜
25 sh Tioga R.	45½	100 do.	b5&tn. 48⅜
100 sh Reading.	48½	100 do.	49¼4

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES. J. W. SCOTT & CO., 5 27 tf NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 11 8 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

THE NORTH.

Eight Boys Poisoned—Government Defrauders Convicted—A Fire in New York.

Government Embezzlers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The trial of Charles Mellen and Charles H. Ward, of the defunct banking-house of Mellen, Ward & Co., of this city, for complicity with Julius F. Hartwell in embezzling the Government's money, was concluded here to-day. The verdict was brought in this afternoon. "The jury find Mellen and Ward guilty." Sentence not yet pronounced.

Fatal Accident—Fire.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—The arch of the blast furnace at Charlotte fell this forenoon, killing a man named Meacham, and injuring two others slightly.

A man named John Watts had an arm crushed while coupling a train of cars on Saturday on the Central Railroad, in this city, and died of his injuries this morning.

Jones' iron foundry was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $5000, which is fully insured.

Obituary—Boys Poisoned.

CONCORD, Oct. 26.—Deacon Alvah Kimball, a prominent citizen of Nassau, died in a prayer meeting last night, at the age of sixty-four.

Eight boys were poisoned on Saturday at Duncook, from eating Indian turnips for artichokes. Two have since died.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	15½	Amoskeag	12
Merrimack, D.	18½	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L.	18½	Wamsutta	9
Sprague	13	Victory	10¾
Pacific	12½	Wauregan	11
American	12½	Arnold	11
Dunnells	18	Hamilton	12½
Allens	13	Richmond	12½
Manchester	12½	Gloucester	12½
Freemans	11½	Mourning	11½
Briggs	10½	Lancaster	12½
Nassau	10½	Oriental	12½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4 15½	Pocasset	4-4 15
Lawrence, C	4-4 10½	" F	8-4 11½
" F	4-4 14	Pepperell, E	11½
" G	7-8 14	" B	13½
" M	4-4 13	" O	12½
" H	3-4 12½	" N	11½
Pacific, Extra	4-4 15	"	7-4 32½
" H	4-4 15	"	8-4 42½
" L	4-4 13	"	9-4 47½
Atlantic, A	4-4 16	"	10-4 52½
" B	4-4 15½	Boot, S	15
" H	4-4 13	" O	13
" V	3-4 13	" R	12
" N	3-4 10½	Appleton, A	14½
Superior IXL	4-4 14	Laconia, H	4-4 15
Shawmut, C	4-4 15	" O	13
Agawam, F	4-4 12	" B	13
Stark, A	15	" E	13
Massachusetts	4-4 14	Lyman, E	4-4 16
" BB	4-4 13	" C	4-4 15
" E	7-8 12½	" G	4-4 13
Indian Head	4-4 16	Utica	4-4 22
"	3-4 14	Fremont, C	4-4 12
Exeter, A	4-4 13	Indian Orchard, A	16
" S	7-8 12½	" E	13
Medford	4-4 14½	" W	12
Augusta	4-4 14½	Great Falls, H	9-8 15
"	7-8 13	" Y	4-4 14
Gilbon	4-4 13	" M	14
Pittsfield, A	4-4 12	" S	12½
Kennebec	4-4 10½	Cabot, A	14
Everett, AA	4-4 14½	" W	4-4 14
Shawnon	4-4 14	Dwight, A	4-4 15
Bedford, R	3-4 10½	" X	4-4 11½
Conesto Co., E	3-4 9½		

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	4-4 23	Dwight	4-4 18
Wamsutta	4-4 22½	Ballou & Son	4-4 15½
"	7-8 20	"	7-8 14
Tuscarora	4-4 20	Lonsdale	4-4 17½
Williamsville	4-4 20	" Cambric	17
Hanes	4-4 18	Hill	4-4 17
White Rock	4-4 17	"	7-8 15
Forestdale	4-4 16	Bartlett	3-4 15½
Indian River, X	12½	" 33-inch	13½
" XX	14	" 31-inch	13½
Attawaugan, X	12½	James Sp'm Mills	4-4 15½
" XX	15	" 36-inch	14½
Masonville	17	" 33-inch	14½
Blackstone	4-4 15	" 31-inch	13½
Hope	4-4 15½	Great Falls, J	7-8 14
Langdon	4-4 14½	" K	4-4 15
" 42-inch	16	" P	7-4 14½
" 40-inch	21	" Q	4-4 16½
Wauregan	4-4 17	Red Bank	4-4 12½
Pepperell	6-4 30	Waltham, X	13½
"	8-4 45	" 42 inch	15½
"	9-4 50	"	8-4 42½
"	10-4 55	"	9-4 50
Utica	7-8 22	"	10-4 55
"	4-4 25	Franklin Mfg Co	4-4 14½
"	9-4 62½	Bay Mills	4-4 18
"	10-4 67½	Putnam, A	4-4 13
Boot, R	8-4 10½	" B	7-8 11½
" W	4-4 14	Green, G	4-4 13½
" W	5-4 19	Amoskeag, A	4-4 15½
Androscoggin	4-4 18	" Z	7-8 13
Canoe	3-4 9	Whitensville	4-4 16
		"	7-8 14½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14½
Berkshire	16	Roanoke	14½
Caledonia	15	Glasgow	17

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	29	Otis Company, CC	20
York	29	" BB	25
Blue Hill	15	" AA	17
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	18
Oakland	26	Lewiston, Brown	20½
Working Man's	25	Columbian	30
Union	17		

DELAINES.

Pacific	20	Lowell	20

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Kansas Excursion—The Country—Towns—Leavenworth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 15, 1868.

The General Ticket Agents' "Kansas Excursion" party have just arrived, homeward bound. Each one is delighted with the buffalo hunt, the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and the magnificent country through which the road passes. The only regret expressed is that they did not proceed as far west as Sheridan, 405 miles from Kansas City, the western terminus of the road. The excursionists left Fort Hayes last night at 8 o'clock, and reached here at 10 A. M., some two hours late. The detention occurred near Fort Harker, in consequence of some disarrangement of the machinery of the locomotive. It was fortunate, however, this took place, otherwise a sad accident might have resulted, had the train continued on at its usual speed. The cars remained a sufficient length of time to discover a freight car on the track and remove it before the special excursion train came along. Reaching the Lawrence and Leavenworth Junction, one mile east of Lawrence, the visitors came to this place over the Leavenworth branch, instead of returning to Kansas City.

Strange as it may seem to many, the grounds west of Fort Hayes, upon which the buffalo hunt of yesterday took place, are, in a direct east and west line, about the centre of this vast and extensive continent, and, for all practical purposes, very near the centre of the great American Union. With civilization far advanced in the East, Northeast, and Southeast, and making rapid strides on the far western shores of the Pacific, this middle section of our common country is being peopled to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the projectors of the great road passing through it, and in the future will become populated with more certainty and greater rapidity than did either of the States added to the original thirteen which formed the Union, allowing them full twenty years' advantage.

The portion of Kansas travelled over possesses considerable interest to the tourist. As a general thing, flat, treeless, expansive, and streamless prairie is supposed only to exist. Experience teaches otherwise. It affords views of large rivers, numerous creeks and streams, an undulating and beautiful country, rich in soil, a healthy and delightful climate, fine limestone formations in which numerous springs of water are found, and almost everything that makes it desirable or a home. Such may be said of this growing State for a distance of two hundred miles from the Missouri line, and these facts, among other considerations, demanded the building of the Union Pacific Railway Eastern Division. As before remarked, it is becoming rapidly populated, and that, too, with a vigorous, determined people. The productions of the State are varied, and already the railways connecting with this grand national highway are feeling and appreciating the increasing trade of Kansas. There are many points of great beauty along the route, and east of Fort Harker the pulpit or mushroom rocks possess rare attractions. These rocks are unique and exceedingly interesting. They resemble a mushroom—having a broad, umbrella-shaped table or cap, poised upon a pedestal or stem varying from six to ten feet high and from two to five feet in diameter, while the cap is from 10 to 20 feet in diameter. It is a curious formation, and the more singular when it is known that the pedestal or stem is a light sandstone of rather a soft character, while the table or cap is of a different color, fine-grained and quite hard. These are singular freaks of nature, and standing out on the open, rolling prairie, where they have stood doubtless for ages, impress the traveller with the grandeur and versatility of the scenes of this destined to be great Commonwealth. There are heavy outcroppings of valuable and easily-worked stone and granite deposits along this section, which are admirably adapted for building purposes.

Beyond this region come the "buffalo grass" prairies. These are more flat and uninteresting, and are mostly inhabited by Indians and the innumerable herds of buffaloes or bison. The grass grows in small tufts, resembling timothy, but finer and more delicate in the blade. It is not more than from three to five inches high and remarkably hardy; so much so, that millions upon millions of buffalo, cattle, sheep, and other animals exist and grow fat upon it during the winter months, as well as in the spring, summer, and autumn. This "buffalo grass" region is unproductive, so far as is known, for want of irrigation. It seldom rains, consequently there is insufficient moisture for vegetation. From June, 1867, it is said there was no rain until August of this year. But while vegetation does not thrive here, for the reason stated, a system of tankage might easily be devised, and water gathered during the rainy seasons, through which cattle can be supplied with water at all seasons, and from the superior pasturage of these millions of acres the finest and best cattle could be raised, and at very trifling cost. This done, the entire area of these vast "buffalo grass" prairies can be made of great importance and value.

The valley of the Kaw or Kansas river is fertile and quite productive. This section comprises the lands known as the "Delaware Indian Reserve." Smoky Hill, Solomon, and Saline valleys are also rich and unsurpassed for fertility. Grain and stock-raising are becoming noted in Kansas, and remarkably fine crops of different kinds of grain and some extraordinarily large cattle have been raised. The Saline valley possesses great wealth in its salt springs and gypsum beds, and already several operators are successively working these prolific salt wells and sending their manufacture eastward. Besides salt and gypsum, alum, iron ore, and tin are said to exist, as well as coal.

The principal towns in Kansas are necessarily on the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division. Kansas City, of which I have spoken in a former letter, is the eastern terminal point. Next in importance comes Lawrence, a city founded in 1854 by the Massachusetts Aid Society, and principally settled by anti-slavery men. It is the county seat of Douglas county, and in 1860 contained a population of 1700 inhabitants. This town was the scene of the Quantrell raid and massacre, on the 21st of August, 1863, when upwards of one hundred persons were killed, and nearly as many buildings were destroyed by fire. It is now a thriving city and has a population of 5000. The Kansas State University was located in Lawrence in 1863, and the first session opened September 12, 1866. The University building is composed of a light stone, and, standing on a commanding eminence, overlooks the city and surrounding country for miles. This institution was the first to recognize the rights of females, in common with males, in her educational system. It has been highly successful, and promises in the future to be productive of great good in the West.

Topeka, twenty-five miles further west, is the capital of the State, the county seat of Shawnee county, and is located on the right bank of the Kansas river. It was here the original Free State Constitution of Kansas was formed, and in the days of "bleeding" Kansas was one of the leading points of interest in that then important Territory. Topeka has several large and elegant private and business edifices in it, and when completed the State Capitol will be one of the finest structures of the kind on the continent. The population is about 4300.

Wamego is a pleasant town, and its citizens can boast of a first-class hotel. All the excursionists will long remember the dinner prepared for them on the 11th inst. by the proprietors, Messrs. Sheldon & Richmond.

Manhattan was founded by several families from Cincinnati. It is located in a splendid valley, and from the summit of Blue Mount, an eminence of nearly 200 feet, a view presents itself that is rarely surpassed anywhere. The State Agricultural College is located near Manhattan. This place is destined to become one of the leading towns of Kansas. The Big Blue river empties into the Kansas river, and affords excellent water-power for manufactories. There are five churches in the place, two large flouring and two saw-mills.

Junction City is growing rapidly. It is situated in the Republican river valley, and the country around is celebrated for the fine wheat crops raised. This is the county seat of Davis county, and on every side evidences of prosperity present themselves.

The other towns east of Fort Hayes are all active, and the residents evince a determination to succeed in all their enterprises. From the data specified you will find there are ample facilities in this country for improvement. The lands are cheap and productive, minerals abound, and everything actually necessary for health, comfort, education, and worldly prosperity are to be found along the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

Leavenworth, on the Missouri river, is a large and beautiful city of upwards of 32,000 souls. It occupies a highly advantageous geographical position, and is surrounded by one of the richest agricultural regions to the great valley of the Missouri. It is about a mile and a half from Fort Leavenworth, the oldest fort on the Missouri river, and its rapid extension will soon unite the city and fort with continuous rows of splendid residences. The river flows with a deep, swift current, and on the Kansas side is bordered by a natural levee of rock, extending along the entire city front. The streets of Leavenworth run the same as those in Philadelphia, north and south and east and west, and all the principal thoroughfares are well [illegible] and lighted with gas. Prosperity, contentment, commercial enterprise, comfort, and happiness are apparent on every hand. The city is fast becoming a great railroad centre, and is destined to be a second Chicago.

In a little while we must leave Leavenworth. The excursionists are under lasting obligations to Colonel J. M. Webster, the efficient and clever General Ticket Agent of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and to Messrs. George Noble and B. Marshall, Assistant Superintendents, for their kindness, care, and unremitting attention to them while passing over their road, and all express the hope that the time is not far distant when the national Government will see the necessity for further "material" aid in extending this route on to the golden shores of the Pacific, through Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, and give to the officers named larger spheres of duty and usefulness.

We go hence to St. Joseph, Mo., in three of Pullman's celebrated palace and dining-room cars, under the especial supervision of Peter B. Great, Esq., the General Ticket Agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

THE JUNIOR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Sanified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 48

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868. NOTICE To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:— Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 400, inclusive will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date. Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for register, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates. Loans of the City of Philadelphia, amounting to January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation, unless with drawn at date of maturity. JOSEPH N. PATTISON, 10 14 12t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Street. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock. 10 21 12t THOMAS F. HARRIS, Secretary.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, tuberous, loathing desquamations, form a series of most unsightly, burdensome disorders. Hurtful a remedy is found in HIRSELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA.—NOTICE.—Holders of thirty or more Coupons due on the 1st proximo can now present them at this Office for examination, and count checks will be ready on the 1st, if correct. (Signed) C. McKIBBIN, 10 23 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly, assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful; *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf1

AMONG A FEW OF THE DECIDED advantages which Elastic Sponge possesses over other materials is economy, cleanliness, health, and, above all, its perpetual elasticity. The Elastic Sponge is so prepared that it always maintains its original bulk so that mattresses, cushions, etc., filled with it never need repressing. 5 3 mwf 2

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE

IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

9 4 1smfm TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 26 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut Street. 6 6

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-sitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1307 CHESNUT street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult ruptures; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes lighter, or moves from place. No straps, lined Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the brothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings to wear under Suspenders, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 2 lmfm

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,

250

FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS,

LARGE SIZE.

A GREAT BARGAIN

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

10 24 8trp PHILADELPHIA.

1868.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO

Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.

LINENS, QUILTS PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

727 POPULAR PRICES 727

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.

Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA

TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES

AND

SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

VELVETEENS, POPLINS, PLUSHES.

Plain and Velour Velveteens,
Heavy Velour Poplins,
Silk Plushes,

In all colors, for Ladies' and Misses' Walking Suits,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.

Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.

Samples sent by mail when desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—
BLACK SILK VELVETS.
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
BLACK FRENCH CRAPES,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK TARLATANS,
BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK IMITATION LACES,
BLACK RIBBONS,
BLACK CRAPE RIBBONS,
BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,

Will be sold at
A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
WARBURTON,
10 19 6t No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKET

AND

FLANNEL ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW FALL GOODS.

All descriptions of the best makes UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS, as
ROGERS' ENGLISH PATENT,
REAL WELSH AND SAXONY,
BALLARDVALE AND DOMET,
SHAKER, BOTH WHITE AND RED,
PLAID AND PRINTED OPERA,
GILBERT'S OPERA, all colors.

Domestic, White, Red and Grey Heaviest English and American

CANTON FLANNELS.

ALSO,

SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKETS

All-Wool and Extra widths, for best family use.

MEDIUM BLANKETS,

For Hotels, and Public Institutions.

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

10 21 wfm16trp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NOW OPEN,

OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

Table Linens,

Extension Table Cloths,

Napkins and Doylies.

HOTELS SUPPLIED AT IMPORTERS' PACKAGE RATES. 9 30 wfm3

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS

OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26m

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer. Just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS

LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

3 15 FREE GALLERY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly straightforward self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a convenient Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-brick Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16t

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

OF

CARPETINGS.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

FALL OPENING.

CARPETINGS.

ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNITURE, ETC., IN DELANCO BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

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EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

Sixteenth Day's Proceedings

FORMATION OF NEW PARISHES

Relative to Marriages and Divorces

CHARACTER OF THE MUSIC IN THE CHURCHES

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1868.

The sixteenth day of the Protestant Episcopal National Convention commenced at 9 o'clock this morning with the usual religious services, conducted by the Rev. E. A. F. Berkley, of Missouri, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Reynolds, of Kansas. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin.

New Parishes.

After the reading and adoption of the record of yesterday's proceedings, the Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, from the Committee on Canons, made an adverse report to the amendments offered by a delegate from Rhode Island, to Canon V, title 3. The amendment was that in line 14, after the words, "ecclesiastical authority" there should be inserted, "the consent to such formation or establishment shall be considered as granted, unless refused within three months after the ecclesiastical authority has been duly notified of the intention of forming a new parish.".

Dr. Haight stated on behalf of the committee that they did not think it advisable to depart from the present rule, requiring direct assent from the ecclesiastical authority. The report of the committee was adopted.

On Marriags and Divorces.

Dr. Haight from the same committee, also reported the following in relation to marriages and divorces, and it was laid on the table, in expectation that the House of Bishops had also taken some action on the subject, and would report their action to the Lower House:—

Canon.—No minister of this church shall solemnize marriage in any case between any parties where there is a husband of either party still living, save only in the case of divorce for the cause of adultery.

About Church Music.

Mr. P. E. Dewitt, of Michigan, offered a series of resolutions in relation to church music, for the next Triennial Convention. The mover complained of the character of music used in Protestant Episcopal churches, and likened it to opera music. After some discussion the resolutions, which are as follows, were withdrawn:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are due and are hereby tendered to the clergymen who have officiated as a choir at the services of the Convention.

Resolved, That the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese, in which the next General Convention is to be held, be respectfully requested to make preparation for a similar style of music at the opening services and through the session.

1. By intrusting to some suitable person or committee the duty of gathering such a choir, and providing for their necessary practice.

2. By having printed, for the use of the House, the Canticles for morning and evening prayer, pointed for chanting.

Mr. George F. Houghton, of Virginia, then offered a resolution that the Rev. William Chauncey Langton, a member of the Italian Reform Committee, address the House for twenty minutes, but by the objection of Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, it was withdrawn.

Future Meetings of the Convention.

Mr. J. B. Roe, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution that the next meeting of the Convention be not held in a consecrated church. He thought that many of the proceedings of the Convention were not proper to occur in a consecrated church.

Rev. Dr. Rylance, of Illinois, thought that a Chapter House should be used for the Conventions, and thought that the future great metropolis of the country, Chicago, would be the best location.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, thought that if a church building was too good for a convention, they should never be held in a desecrated house.

No action was taken on the subject.

The Use of Tobacco.

Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, remarked that both clerical and lay deputies used tobacco during the sessions of the Convention, and the Rector and owners of the church complained of it.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, thought the Convention should not degrade itself before the public by the indiscreet remarks of certain members, and he hoped the matter would be dropped.

The subject was then laid on the table.

Committee on Expenses.

The Committee on Expenses then reported in favor of increasing the tax on dioceses for the purposes of the Convention from $2 per minister to $3. They also authorized the payment of $750 to the Secretary of the House of Bishops, and $250 to the Secretary of Clerical and Lay Deputies, which was agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, protested against the action of the Convention yesterday, in tabling the report of the Committee on Prayer Book; but he was corrected by some of the members, and the President stated that the report was not tabled, but simply withdrawn.

A Conference Committee.

The Rev. Dr. Rylance, of Ill., made a motion that a committee of two be appointed to confer with the House of Bishops in relation to the concluding services of the Convention. Agreed to.

On motion of S. B. Ruggles of N. Y., five thousand copies of the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be printed.

Alterations in the Prayer Book.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, of New York, from the Committee on Canons, reported in favor of using the altered stereotype plates in producing any future addition of the standard Prayer Book, but adding notes stating the changes made, and pointing out the interpolations. Agreed to.

The Trial of Ministers.

The Rev. Dr. Dwight, from the Committee on Canons, reported certain amendments in Canon II, Title No. 2, prescribing the offenses for which Presbyters should be tried. The new canon is a verbatim transcript of the like canon in relation to the trial of Bishops.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, moved to make one of the triable offenses, "contumacy to ecclesiastical authority after censure or admonition." He thought that it would be a very good thing to have the priests tried for contumacy.

Rev. Dr. Haight—I have no doubt of it. (Laughter).

The amendment was not accepted, and on motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, the matter was laid upon the table for future action. The offenses named in this proposed canon are classified as follows:—

Every member of the Church shall be liable to presentment and trial on charges for the following offences:—

1. Crime or immorality.

2. Holding and teaching publicly or privately and advisedly any doctrine contrary to that held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

3. Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the General Convention.

4. Violation of the Constitution or Canons of the diocese to which he belongs.

5. Any act which involves a breach of his ordination vows, and on being found guilty he shall be admonished, suspended or degraded according to the canons of the diocese in which the trial takes place until otherwise provided for by the General Convention.

A lengthy debate ensued on this subject.

The Rev. A. A. Marple spoke against it, particularly against the second clause in the enumeration of offenses.

He thought that great trouble would be the consequence to the Church, and it is nothing more nor less than multiplying offenses, and would prove a great mistake as it would introduce great perils into the church.

The Rev. Dr. Gadsden, of South Carolina, moved to have the proposed Canon laid on the table and printed; but being told that the substance of the canon was already part of Canon IX, Title 2, he withdrew his motion.

A spicy debate took place as to what would constitute heretical or heterodox doctrines, and, also, as to the range of the meaning of the words "views," "opinions," "doctrines," "dogmas," &c.

The Rev. Richard S. Mason, of North Carolina, referred to the case of a member who preached opinions contrary to the doctrine of atonement, and desired to know whether that would be considered heretical.

Rev. Dr. Gadsden reminded the House that some more stringent control for the government of the ministry was required, and he favored the adoption of the new Canon. He had himself seen ministers of the Church attend theatrical exhibitions which were a disgrace to the community—(the reverend gentleman must have been there himself; how else could he know it?)—and which were chiefly intended for purposes of licentiousness.

After this speech the vote was taken and the Canon passed unanimously.

A Missionary Bishop for the Indians.

A message was received from the House of Bishops requesting the prayers of the clerical and lay deputies for the better guidance of the bishops in their selection of a missionary bishop for the Indians. In response to the request the members of the House knelt and engaged in silent devotion.

Marriage and Divorce.

Another message from the House of Bishops announced the passage by them of the following, to be Canon XIII, Title 2, on Marriage and Divorce:—

No minister of this church shall unite in matrimony any persons of whom one has been divorced for any cause, subsequent to the previous marriage, other than adultery, nor a person divorced for his or her own adultery. For the purposes of this canon divorce is hereby defined to be "divorced a *vinculo matrimonii*," formally decreed by a civil court.

With this message the Canon reported in the morning by Rev. Dr. Haight was also taken up for debate. The discussion was quite lengthy and interesting. Mr. S. B. Ruggles remarked, that on the 26th day of May, 1868, the General Convention of the Church then in session had already passed a resolution to that effect, which is now the law of the Church, and he read the resolution as follows:—

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Church that it is inconsistent with a law of God, and the ministers of this Church therefore shall not unite in matrimony any person who is divorced, unless it be on account of the other party having been guilty of adultery.

He also, in the course of some subsequent remarks which he submitted on the subject, told of a case where a man, unworthy of the name, in one of the Western States, married a woman who became epileptic, and he was divorced from her for that and no other cause. The poor discarded epileptic attended, as a bridesmaid, his second marriage, which was solemnized by a minister of this church. He wished to put an end at once to such abominations.

Rev. Dr. Jacob L. Clark, of Connecticut, referred to the fact that in some parts of New England, mentioning especially Essex county, in Massachusetts, one-tenth part of the marriages is of persons who have been divorced from a husband or wife. Strong arguments were made against the common practice of liberal divorces, and a clerical deputy from North Carolina denounced divorce as a sin before God and man, which will call upon this land the direct vengeance of heaven. The subject was disposed of by being referred to the Committee on Canons, to report on Monday next.

Clerical Support—Adjournment.

The Chair announced the following as the Committee of Laymen on the subject of devising measures for the better support of the clergy:—

George N. Gordon, Alabama; D. S. Turner, California; Crigen S. Seymour, Connecticut; James Brown, Delaware; Daniel S. Oakley, Florida; R. D. Moore, Georgia; Samuel H. Treat, Illinois; John S. Irwin, Indiana; George Greene, Iowa; C. C. Parsons, Kansas; J. W. Stevenson, Kentucky; George S. Lacey, Louisiana; Robert H. Gardiner, Maine; F. W. Brune, Maryland; George C. Shattuck, Massachusetts; Chas. C. Trowbridge, Michigan; Isaac Atwater, Minnesota; William T. Balfour, Mississippi; George H. Gill, Missouri; James W. Van Nostrand, Nebraska; Charles A. Tufts, New Hampshire; Joseph H. Thompson, New Jersey; Samuel B. Ruggles, New York; Armand J. DeRosset, North Carolina; John W. Andrews, Ohio; William Welsh, Pennsylvania; George W. Cass, Pittsburg; George L. Cook, Rhode Island; Edward McCrady, South Carolina; George R. Fairbanks, Tennessee; James H. Cutter, Texas; Roderick Richardson, Vermont; J. Johnson Barbour, Virginia; George C. McWhorter, Western New York, and J. Bodwell Doe, Wisconsin.

The House adjourned to Monday morning at nine.

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4. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of the United States Senate and Hon. Oakes Ames, of the United States House of Representatives, are the trustees for the bondholders, to see that all their interests are protected.

5. Five Government Directors, appointed by the President of the United States, are responsible to the country for the management of its affairs.

6. Three United States Commissioners must certify that the road is well built and equipped, and in all respects a first-class railway, before any bonds can be issued upon it.

7. The United States Government lends the Company its own bonds to the same amount that the Company issues, for which it takes a second mortgage as security.

8. As additional aid, it makes an absolute donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, lying upon each side of the road.

9. The Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and the principal is also payable in gold.

10. The earnings from the local or way business were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS last year, which after paying operating expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest. These earnings will be vastly increased on the completion of the entire line in 1869.

11. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years, *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond, with such guarantees, were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from twenty to twenty-five per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

12. The issue will soon be exhausted. The sales have sometimes been half a million a day, and nearly twenty millions have already been sold. About ten millions more may be offered. It is not improbable that at some time not far distant, all the remainder of the bonds the Company can issue will be taken by some combination of capitalists and withdrawn from the market, except at a large advance. The long time, the high gold interest, and the perfect security, must make these bonds very valuable for export.

All the predictions which the officers of the Company have made in relation to the progress and business success of their enterprise, or the value and advance in the price of their securities, have been more than confirmed, and they therefore suggest that parties who wish stocks to invest in their bonds *will find it to their advantage to do so at once.*

The price for the present is 102 and accrued interest at six per cent. in currency, from July 1.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1, containing a report of the Progress of the Work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the Bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

October 6, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

MINCED MEAT.

Having completed my extensive improvements, I beg to inform the public that I am now prepared to manufacture the justly celebrated

"NE PLUS ULTRA"

MINCED MEAT,

IN ANY QUANTITY,

MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS.

Families will find it to their interest to buy as the quality is the same as in former seasons.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

S. W. Cor. SPRING GARDEN & FRANKLIN,

10 20 1t PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street, Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF 1200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 27, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 21

SPLENDID SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS,
By order of Messrs. L. & B. Curtis & Co.,
On Wednesday Morning,
Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

PARIS DRESS GOODS

Paris colored merinoes, Paris black poplins, Paris colored epinglines, Paris colored silk cheene poplins, Paris colored silk chaine epinglines, Paris Iran poplins, Paris colored nouveautes, Paris colored alpacas, Paris colored poplins, Paris colored empress cloth, Paris colored satin smazonas, Paris black silk chaine extra quality popilus, Paris glaces silk cheene poplins, Paris fancy poplins, Paris striped poplins. Also, superior makes of black alpacas, black Alexandra gros grains, colored Alexandra gros grains, plain and mixed serges, black cashmeres, black Belgian cords, colored Roubaix poplins.

SILKS.

Very superior makes, high cost black and colored gros grains.

SATINS

In various widths and qualities and complete assortments.

SHAWLS.

An invoice of rich Paris cashmere long and square shawls.

The above are new goods, in choice colors and assortments. As our intension is to SELL EVERY LOT, buyers will find it to their interest to attend this sale. 10 23 4t] L. & B. CURTIS & CO., of New York.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 23 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
October 30, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 100 pieces floor oil cloths, etc. 10 24 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET,

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
October 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange will include:—

FRANKLIN, No. 943, Modern Residence.
WALNUT LANE, Germantown, N. E. corner Green street, Elegant Residence.
QUEEN Street Germantown, Stone Dwelling.
LONG LANE Valuable City Lot, 30 acres.
COATES, No. 1626 and 1028, Liv. rystables and Dwelling, 104.30 by 178 feet, to Melloy street.
THIRTEENTH (south), No. 836, Handsome Residence.
TULPEHOCKEN, Germantown, No. 76, Handsom Modern Residence.
TWENTIETH (south), No. 123, Modern Residence
TENTH (south), No. 716, Modern Residence.
DICKERSON and SWANSON, S. E. corner, Brl Factory.
HIGH, Germantown, Large and Valuable Lot.
GOTHIC, Nos. 108 and 110, Four-story Dwellings.
MORRIS, No. 827, Brick Dwelling.
HEWSON, No. 804, Brick Dwelling.
CATHARINE, (east) No. 24, Brick Dwelling.
SNYDER, West of Broad, Lot.

STOCKS.

16 shares American Fire Insurance Company.
10 shares Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
24 shares Continental Hotel Company.
7 shares 12th and 15th Sts. Passenger Railway Co.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
2 shares Academy of Music preferred.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
24 shares National Bank of Commerce.
20 shares Western National Bank.
53 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
6 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
100 shares Abbott Iron Company, of Baltimore city.
10 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.
100 shares Central Transportation Company.
2 shares Southern Transportation Company.
105 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Company.
40 shares Reliance Insurance Company.
$3000 Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds.
$1000 Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad.
$12,000 Freedom Iron and Steel Company bonds.
1 share Northern Liberties National Bank.
7 shares Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.
Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre.
Pew No. 76 St. Luke's Church.
Full particulars in catalogues. [10 23 3t

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY OF THE LATE REV. H. F. BURN,
On Tuesday Afternoon,
Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock. [10 24 2t

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
From Libraries, on Wednesday afternoon, October 28, at 4 o'clock. [10 26 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 1638 Green street.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1638 Green street, by catalogue, the very superior walnut furniture, including walnut and hair-cloth parlor furniture, superior chamber furniture, extension table, fine lace window curtains elegant rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves; fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, handsome gilt frames; very fine oil paintings by Ed. Moran, Faulker, Fennimore, Julland, and others; handsome velvet and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, kitchen utensils, etc. etc. [10 20 6t

May be examined at 8 o'clock on morning of sale.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE.
Immediately previous to the sale of Furniture, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story brick imitation brown-stone Residence with double three-story back buildings and lot of ground, 18 feet front and 196 feet deep, situate on the south side of Green street, east of Seventeenth street, No. 1638. The house is well built; has been recently put in excellent repair; has parlor, dining room and kitchen on the first floor; bath, hot and cold water; gas throughout; range, etc. Immediate possession. 10 21 5t

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, LARGE AND SUPERIOR FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, WALNUT AND OAK OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
28th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very desirable assortment of furniture, including handsome walnut parlor suits, covered in fine reps and hair cloth; 4 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture, in oil and varnish; very superior dining-room and library furniture, large fine French plate mirror, gilt frame; large and very superior fire-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring; walnut and oak counting-house and office furniture, handsome Brussels, imperial, and ingrain carpets, mattresses, fine china and glassware, feather beds, fine double-barrel guns, cooking and gas-consuming stoves, counters, etc.

INK.
Also, 100 cases writing and copying ink. [10 26 2t

Sale at No. 505 Cherry street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 505 Cherry street, the superior household furniture, walnut chamber furniture, mattresses, beds and bedding, carpets, china and glassware, extension table, kitchen furniture and utensils, etc. May be examined at 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 10 24 4t

VALUABLE MEDICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY,
On Friday afternoon,
Oct. 30, at 3 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, valuable medical and miscellaneous library, including many rare works on early American History. 10 21 5t

POSITIVE SALE OF A STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, FIXTURES, ETC.
On Saturday Afternoon,
October 31, at two o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, the entire stock of a tailor declining business, comprising—

Over 100 overcoats of various kinds and sizes. An assortment of business suits, coats, pants, and vests, cloths in the piece, remnants, etc.

The clothing is of late manufacture, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. [10 23 7t

May be examined on the day previous to sale.

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 32

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's city made goods. 10 24 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS AND MEDALS.
On Wednesday and Thursday,
October 28 and 29 at 3 o'clock P. M., at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, we will sell the collection of rare and valuable American and foreign gold, silver, and copper coins and medals, the property of J. Colvin Randall, Esq.

Catalogues are now ready for distribution at the auction store. 10 24 4t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash. 9 28
Goods packed free of charge.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHBURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF
900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,
By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.
On Wednesday Morning,
Oct. 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full and complete assortment of desirable goods, for present and approaching sales [10 24 2t

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

IN PRESS

AND WILL BE ISSUED SOON.

WATSON'S

PHILADELPHIA

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

FOR 1869.

This little volume is to be got up and published on the plan of Wilson's New York City Business Directory, and is intended for the general use of merchants and manufacturers doing business in and with Philadelphia. It will contain a perfect classified list of all tradesmen and professions, arranged in systematic alphabetical order, and will be sold at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR PER COPY.

It will also contain a well-executed lithographic map of the City of Philadelphia, and engravings of the following public buildings, etc.:—Independence Hall, United States Mint, Girard College, Merchants' Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, Fairmount Water-Works, Masonic Hall, Insane Asylum, Horticultural Hall, Pennsylvania Hospital, Union League House, Schuylkill Wire Bridge, Continental Hotel, Girard House, etc.

We confidently anticipate a Circulation of

THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES,

Based upon the returns of our canvassers in New York and Boston, and our unexpected subscription list coming in from country merchants in reply to our Prospectus sent them.

At the low price we are selling the volume for, in order to increase and extend its circulation, we shall rely chiefly upon our advertising patronage to remunerate us; and we trust every Philadelphia merchant and manufacturer will take a local interest in its success, and patronize that department of the work.

Every advertiser and subscriber will have his name in CAPITAL LETTERS, without extra charge, under his appropriate business heading.

Hoping you will favor us with your card, we are

Yours respectfully,

WATSON & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

No. 219 DOCK STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One whole page	$30 00
Two " "	50 00
One-half "	15 00
One page enameled paper interleaf, in gold, silver, or colored bronze	100 00
Advertisement in gold, back cover	200 00
" " back of book	100 00
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